C.I.& S. B. Registry

File No. D. 4454.

SUBJECT

Fracas between members of the Public Safety Bureau and 3 suspected Communists at House No 5, Lane 56, Medhurst Road on Feb. 1, 1933. Suspects arrested.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 4454
Date 28/2/33

PRESS

1

February 26, 1933. Morning Translation.

COMMUNISM

Min Pao and other local newspapers:

SECESSION OF A COMMUNIST LEADER.

Sung Chi Ming (宋子明), a former important element of the Chinese Communist Party, severed his connection with the Communist Party several days ago.

He studied in the China University (中国大学), Moscow and joined the Communist Party in 1927. In 1930 he returned to China and was appointed Secretary of the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Youth Group of the Communist Party, member of the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee and concurrently Chief of the Organization Department of the Committee. Realising now that Communism is unsuitable to China and seeing that Communists are creating trouble in the rear of the Chinese armies even at this time of national crisis, Sung determined to secede from the Communist Party.

At 10 a.m. yesterday, the Intelligence Office of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai invited local journalists to meet Sung Chi Ming.

Huang Yung Hwa (黄永华), Chief of the Special Service Section of the Public Safety Bureau, stated that Sung Chi Ming was an important member of the Chinese Communist Party. He participated in the Communist activities in France, England, Germany, Italy and other foreign countries but he has now suddenly severed his connection with the Communist Party because he fully realises the mistake of the Party.

Sung Chi Ming then delivered thefollowing speech:-
"The reason of my severing all connection with the Communist Party is that I now feel that the movement for the emancipation of the Chinese race has reached a critical stage. At the present moment when the Japanese Imperialists are attacking China, our country must concentrate her whole strength to deal with Japan. The history of the people's movement in the Balkan Peninsula shows that in order to achieve emancipation, a people must concentrate their entire force. The emancipation movement of the Chinese people is different from those of other countries because she is being attacked by the Imperialists on the one hand, and by Communists on the other. This is sapping her strength. The Chinese Government can not dispatch strong forces to resist the Japanese invasion because of trouble being created by the "Red" bandits in the interior. Thus the force of the Government is divided. The Communist Party must be annihilated. After the September 18 Incident, the "Red" bandits ordered a general mobilization of their forces in Kiangsi, Honan, and other provinces with the object of interfering with the movements of the Chinese armies. The Communists are not only incapable of emancipating the people, but they are increasing their distress and disturbing the peace, which affect the country to such an extent that we can not deal with foreign insults. Of late the Communists

February 26, 1933. Morning Translation.

COMMUNISM

are conducting labour movements in order to disturb the rear of the Chinese armies. For instance, the radical elements are instigating railway workers and seamen to go on strike. Should such a strike materialize, the Chinese soldiers will be seriously handicapped. The Communist peasant movements in Shantung, Hopei and other places and the Attack Corps are obstructing the anti-Japanese plans. In other words, the Communists may be said to be supporting the Japanese in their invasion of China. Members of the Communist Party are quarrelling with one another all the time."

Min Pao and other local newspapers:

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST TROUBLE BY UNEMPLOYED.

Yesterday the Chinese and Settlement authorities received a report that local reactionary elements were about to utilize the unemployed to call at the Tangpu and other political organs during the day to submit an appeal but really with the object of creating trouble.

The Public Safety Bureau yesterday maintained precautionary measures and additional post duty policemen were sent out. Policemen and detectives patrolled the streets and special precautions were taken in the vicinity of the Social Affairs Bureau on Chung Hwa Road and the Shanghai Tangpu on Ling Ying Road.

The Settlement Police also adopted precautionary measures, particularly in the Eastern District.

At 8 a.m. yesterday, seven suspected persons were arrested by the Chinese Police in Chapei and radical handbills were found in their possession. They were immediately taken to the Public Safety Bureau for enquiries. No other untoward incidents happened throughout the day.

LABOUR

Chen Pao and other local newspapers:

THE STRIKE OF RICE TRANSPORTERS.

Over 120 persons attended a meeting of the Measurers Labour Union, Changan Road, Chapei, at 5 p.m. February 24 when a decision was reached that an appeal for assistance be submitted to the local Tangpu and other political organs.

At a joint meeting of the Nantao Rice Transporters Association held at 10 a.m. February 24, over 200 persons were present and passed the following resolutions:-

1) That the big bushel measure be abolished and a standard bushel measure be enforced.
2) That, with a view to maintaining the livelihood of boatmen,

O. 44654

File D 4850

Description of Foreigners suspected of being Agents of the III International and in touch with Chinese Communists.

On November 18, 1932 the Municipal Police discovered the archives of the National Headquarters of the Chinese Communist Youth League at House No.22, Lane 42, Kiaochow Road and arrested two Chinese named Zung Ping Woo (宗炳和) and Zung Ching Zai (程金才) who were found on the premises. In the course of interrogation Zung Ping Woo and Zung Ching Zai disclosed that members of the Standing Committee of the Communist Youth League used to receive advice and discuss Communist matters with two foreigners whose descriptions are as follows:-

(1). Height, over 6'; Age, 20 to 25; build, big and inclined to stoutness; dresses very smartlt; face, thin, long; fresh complexion; few pimples; nose, long and prominent; hair, brown, parted at left side; eyes, brown; ears, big and wide, shoulders, wide; Believed to be Russian.

(2) Height, about 5' 9"; silm build; smartly dressed; long pale face; deep set blue eyes; prominent teeth, one protruding from upper front set; brown hair en brosse; wears horn rimmed glasses with golden ear pieces; Believed to be American.

On February 1, 1933 the Municipal Police in collaboration with the Chinese Authorities arrested three Communists; Sung Chi Ming (宋啓明) Wong Yoong Zung (王永城) and Yang Peng Tsung (楊幸真) at House 5, Lane 56 Medhurst Road, where the Chinese Communist Youth League had established a new National Headquarters.

Wong Yoong Zung, a Moscow trained Communist, who at the time of his arrest was the Secretary of the Communist Youth League, in a statement to the Municipal Police, asserted that in February 1932 he and an interpreter proceeded to a certain foreign house on Bubbling Well Road, near Gordon Road, where they met a foreigner with whom they discussed various phases of Communism and from whom they received instructions as to how they should proceed with Communist work. Wong described this foreigner as follows:-

Age, one 30;

Height, about 5' 8"; stout build; smartly dressed; dark wavy hair short at the back; wears glasses; good teeth at the front; round round face with a mole on the right cheek; high forehead; dark eyebrows; big mouth; hairy hands; dark clothes; speaks English and Russian. Believed to be a Russian Jew.

During January 1933, when Wong Yoong Zung was working with the Communist Youth League, he and Sung Chi Ming met a foreigner in a house on Avenue Joffre near the Cathay Theatre on several occasions. They discussed Communist affairs with this foreigner and received from him instructions and advice regarding the activities of the Party. The foreigners description was as follows:-

Height, about 5' 7"; slim build; Age, between 20 and 25; smartly dressed; light brown hair en brosse; thick eyebrows; deep set eyes; good teeth; no glasses; fair hair on hands; thin long face; fresh complexion; broad forehead; clean shaven; single shirt cuffs; smokes cigarettes; nicotine stained fingers; fond of beer. Believed to be American.

Note:- Original in file D 4550.

No. D 4454

CONFUSION OVER COMMUNISM

Story of Repentence Told by Red

ASSISTANCE GIVEN TO JAPANESE

A Moscow-trained Chinese Communist, who became "repentant" and surrendered himself to the Greater Shanghai Bureau of Public Safety after holding several high posts in official Communist circles for nearly eight years, was invited yesterday by the City Government to meet members of the press and to speak of his past experiences and the reasons why he had severed his relations with the Reds. The meeting took place in the City Government's office and was attended by Mr. T. Y. Chang, a secretary to Gen. Wu Te-chen, the Mayor.

The penitent referred to was Sun Chi-ming, a native of Huang Pei, Hupeh. He joined the Red movement in 1926 and, after receiving training in Moscow for several years, was sent by the Third Internationale to study conditions in Europe. Returning to China in 1930, he was called on to act as a secretary to the Kiangsu Provincial Communist Party and later to be a member of the Communist Council. He surrendered himself to the Chinese authorities recently when he became disgusted with the methods used by the Reds in China.

Ruinous to the Nation

At yesterday's reception, Sun told those present that he joined the radical movement believing that it would be advantageous to the people, but that now he realized he had made a mistake and that Communism was ruinous to the nation. He stated that two reasons had prompted him to sever his relations with the Communist Party.

[illegible]

$2

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. S. B. REGISTRY
44511
23/2/33

February 22 33.

Dear Van den Berg,

I forward herewith for your information translations of some of the important documents which were seized on February 1, 1933, at the offices of the Central Headquarters of the Chinese Communist Youth League, No.Fe 5, Lane 56, Medhurst Road, where two Chinese Communists named Wong Yung Zung(王永诚) and Sung Chi Ming(宋学明) were arrested. The prisoners, who were Secretary of the Chinese Communist Youth League and Chief of the Organization Department of the Communist Youth League respectively, were handed over to the Chinese Authorities on February 9,1933.

Yours sincerely,

J. Van den Berg,Esq.,
Netherlands Consulate-General.

Form
T.H.

FILE NO.
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. D 4454
Date 23/2/33

S.I., Special Branch.
February 21, 1933.

Illegal functioning in the Settlement by members of Public Safety Bureau

In compliance with instructions I called on General Wen Hung-en at his office (Public Safety Bureau Headquarters) at 4 p.m. February 20 and after briefly relating the unfortunate incidents mentioned in the attached reports, requested him to take measures to avoid a repetition. General Wen in the presence of his secretary Col. Paul Lee replied he would give the necessary instructions. With your approval I gave Col. Lee a copy of the attached memorandum.

(Sd) Tan Shao Liang.
Superintendent.

*D 4527
D 4516

The original of the above report will be found on file D. 4543.

Illegal Functioning in the Settlement by members of the Chinese Authorities

Shortly after 3.30 p.m. February 1, 1933, a party of Police from Bubbling Well Station in answer to a call proceeded to House No.5, Lane 56, Medhurst Road, where it was ascertained that Inspector Lieu Kuh Jing (呂克勤) attached to the Political Branch of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau, in company with certain Chinese males, had entered the premises and effected the arrest of two male and one female Chinese communists and in doing so, had seriously injured the two former persons. Neither Inspector Lieu or any of his colleagues informed any member of the Municipal Police that they were watching or had suspicions against people living in this neighbourhood, and they failed to tell the police station concerned or even police on street duty in the vicinity that they intended to enter the house.

At the entrance of this particular alleyway a Chinese Police Watchman was stationed, and Lieu could have requested this individual to either help him or obtain assistance from a Police Station.

No. 3
25,000-1-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

C. & S. B. File No.
No. D
Date S. 1. Station,
Date ~~FEBRUARY 17~~, 19

Subject (in full) Alleged assault on occupants at 56 Medhurst Road.

Made by Supt. Tan Shao Liang **Forwarded by** Thos Robertson Supt

In accordance with your instructions, I took steps to inform the prisoners named Wong Yoong Zung (王雲程) and Sung Chi Ming (宋[illegible]明) that they could institute private proceedings against Detective Inspector Lien Kuh Jing ([illegible]) of the Public Safety Bureau for assault if they wished to do so. I have now been informed that the prisoners have abandoned all intention of taking such action, but that they have decided to renounce their connection with the Communist Party and enter the service of the Nationalist Government with a view to assisting in the suppression of Communist activities.

Tan Shaoliang
Superintendent.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Fm. 2
G. 5000-11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Section 2, No. B.

Date February 19, 1933.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. & S. B. REGISTRY.
File No. D 44584
Serial
Put 15/2/33

Subject (in full) Former Headquarters of Communist Youth League, No. 7 Sz Tuh Li(世德里), Markham Road.

Made by D.S. Tilton. *Forwarded by* [illegible]

From inquiries made at the Sih Kai (世界)Bookstore, No.140 Foochow Road, it was learned that an agreement had been made by one named Yui Yoong Loong(于雲龍) as a tenant of No.C.919 Markham Road from November 1, 1932. - The tenant vacated the house January 21, 1933, which is now numbered as No. 7 Sz Tuh Li(世德里), Markham Road.

The lease agreement contains eighteen articles one of interest which stipulates that the house must not be used for any illegal dealings or contraband. The guarantee form states that the guarantor is liable to pay the rent in the event of the tenant defaulting, and should the tenant violate any of the articles mentioned in the lease the guarantor is to assume full responsibility. The guarantor in this case is given as the Yoong Tai(永泰) Oil and Sauce Manufacturers, 731/2 Ying Ziang Kong end of Ward Road.

The agreement is attached herewith for perusal, by consent of the landlords who request that same be returned to them at an early date.

D. S.

Sir:
The above report was made in connection with the attached report by Supt. Van Sherbing.
Officer i/c Special Branch.
16/2/33.

SI,
Please inform Chinese authorities.
15:2:33.

Done 16/2

$2, Returned to you for necessary action.

Fm. 2 e
G. 10,000-6-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S.1, Special Branch

Date Feb. 13, 1933.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. B. No. REGISTRY.
No. D 44 54
Date 13 2 1933

Subject (in full) Statement of Sung Chih Ming re: former address used as Headquarters for Communist Youth League.

Made by Supt. Tan Shao-liang Forwarded by Thos Robertson Supt.

According to Mr. Hwang Yung-hwa, Sun Ching Ming alias Huang Soo Sù who was known to be Secretary of the Communist Youth League and who was arrested at 56 Medhurst Road and handed over to the Chinese Authorities made a statement in the Public Safety Bureau to the effect that he secured a house sometime in the 12th month last year at No. 7 Shang Teh Lee off Markham Road and that he furnished a security paper for the lease.

This document is now in the hands of the landlords, the Sih Kai Book Store, (世界社), Foochow Road. The prisoner added that he removed from this address to Medhurst Road on the 26th or 27th day of the 12th month. Mr. Hwang wishes to see the security paper and to find out who was the guarantor if such assistance can be rendered.

Tan Shao-liang
Superintendent.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

S2, For attention please
J.S.1. Ernest.
13/2/33.
13.2.'33.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. S. B. REGISTRY
No. D 4454
Date 16/2/1

February 16 33.

Dear Dicker,

Further to my letter of February 9, I am sending you herewith translations of a number of the documents which were found at No.5, Lane 56, Medhurst Road, the head quarters of the Chinese Communist Youth League.

Yours sincerely,

F.H.G.

Captain B.P. Dicker,
Room 505 Municipal Building.

H.N. Steptoe, Esq.,
British Consulate-General.

Japanese authorities.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENTS SEIZED ON FEBRUARY 1, 1933, FROM THE OFFICES OF THE CENTRAL HEADQUARTERS OF THE CHINESE COMMUNIST YOUTH LEAGUE, NO. BC 5, LANE 56, MEDHURST ROAD, WHERE TWO EXPERT CHINESE COMMUNISTS NAMED SUNG CHI MING AND WANG YO ING MING WERE ARRESTED.

Translation of Exhibit No. 5, Cover "A", seized from the new offices of the Central Headquarters of the Chinese Communist Youth League, No. Fc 5, Lane 56, Medhurst Road, on February 1, 1933.

PROGRAMME OF MEETINGS FOR THE SECOND MONTH OF STOLL QUARTER.

1st week

	Jan. 11.	Plans for 2nd month and work to develop organization(secret work).	Tih(铁) Nan(南)
Arrangements	Jan. 13.	Struggles in Japanese factories & unemployment movement (Yingshiang Village).	Nan(南) Hsen(新) Hsu(许)
Conference.	Jan. 15.	Conclusion of 1st month of Winter storm quarter. Examination of Sung Sing Mill Struggles.	Tih(铁) Hsien(新) Nan(南) Ping(冰)

2nd week

Arrangements	Jan. 18.	Anti-Militarism Work (Tai Yue Miao Temple).	Ping(冰) Tih(铁)
Arrangements	Jan. 20.	Work of Children Group, Electric Factory, [illegible] Rd.	Nan(南) Hsien(新)
Conference.	Jan. 22	Young Workers Dept. of Weaving Workers General Union: Railway Workers: 27.	Hsu(许) Tih(铁) Tsoong(宋)

3rd week

Arrangements.	Jan.25.	Nationalism Education Movement. Electricity Branch.	Hsien(新)
Arrangements.	Jan.27.	Problems of Executive Section. Old Man Branch.	Nan(南) Hsien(新)
Conference.	Jan.29.	Kiangsu. Branches.	Tih(铁) Ping(冰)

4th week

	Feb. 1.	Red Army Movement. Progressive organization [illegible].	Ping(冰) Tih(铁)
	Feb. 3.	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Feb. 5.	[illegible] of Secret Work.	

5th week

[illegible]

PLANS FOR SECOND MONTH OF WINTER STORM QUARTER

1. Conclusion of the first month work of the Winter storm movement and commencement of the 2nd month work. Tih(铁).
   (a) Review of the experience and lessons gained through the organization of struggles of wireless stations, 9th factory (?), British American Tobacco Co., Shanghai No. 3 Cotton Mill, Sung Sing No. 1 Mill, unemployed workers, and anti-imperialist organizations.
   Propaganda: Publication of Special Issue of the "Vanguard".
   (b) x district & Central Branches (Wireless Stations, Railway Workers, 9th factory, Mei Yah(美亞)Factory, Shanghai No.3 Mill, British American Tobacco Co., Sung Sing No. 1 Mill, and British Tramway Co.). Conclusion of 1st month, and plans for Sheng 2nd month.
   (c) Conclusion of 1st month and plans for 2nd month of the Kiangsu Provincial Committee must be discussed at the joint conference of Inspectors Committee and District Committees. Tih( ).
   (d) Organize 200 C.Y. members, 10 Sudden Attack Parties. Nan(南)

2. Year end struggles---employed young workers--------Hsu(许).
   (a) 9th factory, Gunny bag factory, Deng Shing Mill, Shanghai No. 3 Mill. Nan(南) and Hsu(许)
   (b) Sung Sing No. 1 Mill, Sung Sing No. 9 Mill, British American Tobacco Co., Old Rue Mill. Nan and Hsu.
   (c) Railway, British Tramway, Telegraph, Electric Co. Tih(铁).
   (d) Building workers of Japanese Military and Police.

3. Year end struggles---unemployed workers.
   (a) Tai Yang Miao Temple, Chapei
   (b) Shih Kwei Yao, Chapei. Hsien(轩); Nan(南).
   (c) Workers Quarters of Sung Sing Mill. Nan(南).
   (d) Ying Shiang Village, Eastern Chapei. Hsien(轩).
   (e) Kiangwan Tih(铁).
   (f) St. Catherine's Bridge. Hsu(许).

4. Anti-imperialist work. Hsien(轩).
   (a) Extend and consolidate the entertainment meetings in Eastern and Western districts. Hsien(轩); Nan(南).
   (b) Establish a Self-Salvation Society of Chapei Masses. Tih(铁).
   (c) Establish Anti-Japanese Societies of Students of Various Schools. Hsien(轩).
   (d) Make arrangements to study inspect the struggles in Sung Sing Mills and anti-Japanese boycott. Hsien.
   (e) Organize parties to support the volunteer armies in the North-East. Hsien.
   (f) 'Fight' into the People's Rights Protection League and the Soviet Research Society. Hsien.
   (g) Organize anti-Japanese Volunteer Armies under different names. Military.
   (h) Make preparations to welcome the Red Army and proceed in Fundal Revolutionary warfare.

5. Out-port activities. Ping(冰)
   (a) Nanking, Hukiang: detail one inspector each with a letter of instructions. Tih, Ping.
   (b) [illegible] to be sent from Ningpo and [illegible] (to Shanghai) Ping.
   (c) Wuhsi: Nanking letter of instructions. Hsien: Ping.
   (d) [illegible] to Chinkiang and [illegible]. [illegible]

6. Organization work. [illegible]
   [illegible] to 1,000. [illegible]
   [illegible] Ping.
   [illegible] to 1,000 children. [illegible]

Young Workers' Department: inaugurates the Weaving Workers' General Union, the Young Workers Department of Tobacco Factory Workers'General Union as well as the ~~[illegible]~~ unions of Secondhand Clothes Shop Workers and Shanghai Silk Weaving Factory Workers. Shu (沐).

10 recreation bodies; 4 civilization bodies. Shu; Hsien.(新)

Make preparations and proceed in Marxism Education Movement. Hsien.

Reactionary and anti-traitor struggles. Tih (铁)

Anti-reactionary struggles. Nan (南)

Systematic assistance to Executive Department - Organization members 10; propaganda members 10; unemployed workers 10. Nan.

Secret work. Ping (平)

Methods as ~~[illegible]~~ to how to lead branch offices. Nan.

Publish the 2nd issue and a special issue of the "Modern Youth" Magazine. Hsien.

Devise means to safeguard the distribution of publication to various districts. Ping.

Collect a League fee of $20. Nan.

Cover "A"

Translation of Exhibit No. 6, consisting of three communist handbills, seized from No. 4 5, Lane 56, Medhurst Road, on February 1, 1933.

(1) Handbill entitled "Work of the Manchuria Provincial Committee (C.Y.) in the Winter Storm Movement", dated September 18, 1932.

The Manchuria Provincial Committee(C.Y.) has decided to carry out the following plans between September 15 and November 15, 1932:-

A. Direction of the struggles of young labourers and labour unions.

(1) To instigate workers of electricity works, docks, and machine shops to carry out struggles and to oppose reduction of staff and imposition of fines; to urge the workers of aeroplane factories to continue their strike; and to start the struggles of seamen and young labourers of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

Harbin To start within one month the struggles of young workers of small cotton mills and tobacco factories along the Pei-Ning Railway (Peking-Mukden Line). To start within two months the struggles of workers of large cotton mills and clothing and bedding makers.

Mukden To start within one month the struggles of young workers of Fu-sung(撫順)Coal Mine.
To start within two months the struggles of young workers of the South Manchuria Railway and those in Dalny.

(2) To establish young workers sections in the following industrial concerns:- Shipbuilding works, electricity factories, tobacco factories along the Pei-Ning Railway, aerodromes. Efforts should be made to increase the membership by 100% within one month, that is--before November 15.
To establish within two months young workers sections in the following concerns:-
South Manchuria Railway, Fu-sung Coal Mine, Lao Pah Duh (老巴爹), Chinese-Eastern Railway, and large cotton mills.

(3) To call representatives meetings of young workers at the following places:- Harbin, Mukden.

(4) To restore the activities among the workers of the "Tao-Hui"(道會)Railway and to start activities among workers of the Chinese Eastern Railway, printing workers, and shop-workers.

(5) To start activities among unemployed young workers, especially the number unemployed workers of the Chinese Eastern Railway. A conference of unemployed workers should be called and an unemployed workers group organised.

(6) To hold open meetings of young workers at any place and draft the general principles of struggle of young workers. (Railway, docks, arsenal, shipbuilding works, municipal workers, cotton mills, tobacco factories, etc.).

Exhibit No. 6 (Page 2).

B. Direction of the struggles of peasants and refugees.

(1) To direct young peasants in Manchuria in the movement to oppose outrageous taxation and to refuse to pay rentals during the autumn season.

(2) To direct the young peasants at Pan Shih and Liao Si, Manchuria, in snatching rice and food from rich families.

(3) To carry out activities among the refugees at Harbin, Mukden and other places, call a conference of representative of refugees, and instigate them to besiege municipal organs, to occupy foreign styled houses, and to join the volunteer armies.

C. Extension of the racial war.

(1) To increase the number of vanguards at Pan Shih(磐石) to carry out guerilla war, snatch rice, distribute land, and occupy territories as military bases.

(2) To send 20 workers from Harbin to participate in guerilla war; to send 25 persons from Mukden to work among the volunteer armies at Liao Si; to send 20 persons from each district in Harbin to work among the volunteer armies at various places and to kill their reactionary senior officers; to organize soldiers committees and to enforce land revolution.

(3) To organize youth volunteer armies in factories, schools, and villages.

(4) To organize youth vanguards in cities and towns, factories and workshops.

D. Work among 'White' Armies.

(1) A large number of comrades, after a short period of training, be sent from Harbin and Mukden for work among 'White' armies, and 6 comrades be sent from each district to work among the 'White' Army stationed in their respective districts.

(2) Two soldiers branches be established at Mukden and Harbin, and special vanguards be organized for work among Japanese soldiers.

(3) Red Army Friendly Societies and Volunteer Army Friendly Societies be organized in 'White' armies and an Anti-Militarism Committee be organized.

E. Work to support Soviet Russia and Red Armies.

(1) To organize within one month Soviet Friendly Societies and Red Army Friendly Societies among the workers of shipbuilding companies, tobacco factories and Peiping Railway.

(2) The work to support the Soviet movement should be discussed at every mass meeting and educational telegrams and manifestoes should be issued.

(3) To propagate the victories of Red Armies at every mass meeting.

(4) To send young workers from the following places for work in the Red Armies:-
Harbin------7
Mukden------5
Dalny------3
Fu-zung-----3

(5) To collect contributions for the purchase of an Anti-aircraft gun for the Red Armies and induce the masses to join "Red Army Friendly Societies".

(6) To publish newspapers for workers bearing on the movements of Red Armies, etc.

(7) To distribute handbills and booklets bearing on Soviet Labour Law and the livelihood of young labourers in Soviet districts etc.

F. Campaign for 2,000 new members.

(1) New members be enlisted at the following places:-
Harbin------150
Mukden------100
Changchung-- 30
Dalny------ 30
Fu-zung------25
Pen Shih----120
Hai-lung----100
Chu Ho, Ning An, Tongyuen, Yao-ho-----150 each.
Chingchen----35
Ahchen -----30
Eastern Manchuria----500.
Dai-lian and Singning----70.
Ho-lan-------20.

(2) To establish branches at the following industrial concerns:-
Pei-ping Railway; large cotton mills; Post Offices; Orphanages, Shoemakers, and Chinese Eastern Railway.

(3) To consolidate the branches in small iron factories and shipbuilding works in order to turn them into model branches.

(4) Mass movement of the youth:-
Red Union members be increased by 160 persons.
Youth vanguards be increased by 2,[illegible] persons.
Children Group be increased by 1,[illegible].
Volunteer armies be increased by 1,240.
Members of anti-Japanese societies be increased by 1,[illegible].

(5) To establish subsidiary organisations such as football clubs, reading classes, and sisters parties, and various research societies.

Exhibit No. 6 (page 4)

(2) REPORT FROM COMRADE YANG (杨) IN MANCHURIA ON THE GENERAL SITUATION IN MANCHURIA.

The general situation in Manchuria is still serious. Although there are more than one thousand armed comrades at Kirin and Fengtien, the connections with of the Communist Youth League with Eastern Manchuria have not as yet been restored. The League directs neither the struggles of the workers of the Chinese Eastern Railway, the Pei-ning Railway, seamen and electricity workers, nor the movements of the numerous volunteer armies who are fighting against the Japanese imperialists. Work among refugees is in suspension and the representative meetings of young workers and the Children Group have failed to bring about any result. It is evident that the new Provincial Committee of Manchuria does not understand thoroughly the real meaning of the Winter Storm Movement and is still under the influence of right-leaning tendencies.

The 3rd month of the Winter Storm Movement has already commenced. Inspectors for various Hsiens are being trained and will be dispatched soon.

(3) REPORT FROM DISTRICT COMMITTEE IN MANCHURIA ON THE UNSATISFACTORY WORK OF COMRADE WOO TSUNG DING (吴崇定)

This report alleges that Comrade Woo, who is working among refugees, conducts an extravagant life and neglects his daily duties.

[illegible] of exhibit no.6, over [illegible], seized from [illegible] 5, [illegible] 6, [illegible] on [illegible] 1, [illegible].

[illegible]

(3) The present political and social conditions in the [illegible]: The present [illegible] district in [illegible] Chen [illegible] Hsien - north of the [illegible] River - Hsien Yang, [illegible] Hsien, [illegible] Hsien, [illegible] Hsien, [illegible] Hsien, [illegible] of [illegible] River [illegible]. Southern [illegible] Hsien - [illegible] Hsien, [illegible] Hsien and [illegible] [illegible] is [illegible] and [illegible] with [illegible] population of 428,000, [illegible] being poor farmers. [illegible] farmers, [illegible] are landless farmers, 4,[illegible] farm hands, 1,[illegible] rich farmers.

( ) The land evolution work of the party: [illegible] instructions from the Central to utilize the land evolution as a [illegible] to the [illegible] and the masses in their [illegible]. The Central [illegible] office is carrying out the program of re-distributing the land distribution in accordance with the land law of the Central. In this program the farm hands, poor farmers, middle class farmers and the red soldiers will be given fertile lands and at the same time the party will detail men to plow the lands for them. If the rich farmers wish to plow the lands themselves, they will be given poor lands. Furthermore the farming tools of the rich farmers will be confiscated and given to those farmers who are in need of them. This program is at present receiving much support from the poor farmers, farm hands, middle class farmers and the masses.

(3) Organization work of the Party: There are 19,375 Party members, 70% of whom are poor farmers, 20% labourers, 2% farm hands, 3% free professionalists, 1% intellectuals and 5% middle class farmers. There are 678 Sections in farming villages, 10 in factories, 1 in school, 123 in official organs and 160 in military camps.

(Note: The above numbers are approximate ones).

The Organization Department publishes a printing matter known as "Party Livelihood", issued bi-monthly. This publication especially deals on the explanation of problems within the Party and records the views of the members towards the Party.

(4) Propaganda work of the Party: The principal work of the Propaganda Department is the publication of "Red Flag" and "True Talk Newspaper", which are issued once every week. The "Red Flag" explains the political and other central slogans and also contains directions. 3,000 copies are printed every issue. The "True Talk Newspaper" contains reports on politics and the struggles of the masses.

ttention is also being paid to the propaganda in the White Istricts and among the White armies. The regular propaganda matters are in the form of booklets entitled "Red Army and the White Army", "Don't believe in the devilish talk of the Kuomintang" and "Pay for the toiling masses".

(5) Economic work of the Party: The Soviet is enforcing the following economic policies:-

a) 16 trade institutions have been established for the purpose of exporting Soviet products and importing those goods required in the Soviet District. The monthly turnovers amount to $200,000, out of which a profit ranging from $12,000 to $18,000 can be made.

b) Co-operation Clubs have been formed and over 60,000 persons have joined the membership of these clubs.

c) There are 3 paper mills capable of producing 500 quires of paper daily. This quantity is sufficient to meet the requirements throughout the Soviet District. Besides there are 2 coal yards, 5 boiler factories, 12 coffin works and 1 spinning and weaving mill, all of which have employed many jobless workers.

(6) Financial work of the Party:

a) The land tax has been greatly revised and reduced. At present 120,000 piculs of rice can be procured from the land tax which is quite sufficient for the maintenance of the Red Army. Previously the land tax was extravagantly wasted, but now it is decided to issue rice coupons in two kinds, A. and B. Coupon A is for the Red Army-each is entitled to 3 "tou" and 5 "sin" of rice a month, while Coupon B is for the working staff of the various organs - each man is entitled to 2 "tou" and 8 "sin" of rice a month.

b) 3 Ship Inspection Offices have been inaugurated. The monthly revenue from this source amounts to $15,000 or $18,000, the rate being from 1% to 5%.

c) The Soviet Bank has been established with a capital of $180,000. $70,000 worth of banknotes have been issued. The bank has also ~~issued~~ lent $20,000 to the poor people.

d) There is still deficit in the monthly income and expenditure. The monthly military expenditure is $32,000, $9,000 for the Soviet, $6,000 for the Party expenses and $2,000 for the peoples' organizations.

(7) Communication Work:

a) Red Postal Offices have been established. Secret stamp is required to affix to a letter to be delivered to any distance.

b) Telephones have been installed at Kuh Yuen, but all these are obtained from the military telephones used by the enemy. A wireless station is also in existence.

(8) Court Work:

a) Revolutionary tribunals have been established in the Soviet District. Corrupt gentries, etc. are being tried. Revolutionary criminal laws have also been promulgated.

b) Opium smoking and gambling have been stopped.

(9) The Red Armies have now been increased by three times since they were during the first suppression campaign by the Imperialist Kuomintang. At present there are 7 regiments of men. The firearms in possession of the Red Armies are: 5,500 rifles, 32 machine guns, 22 heavy guns and 40 hand machine guns.

In North-Eastern Kiangsi there is an Arsenal which employs 150 workers. 3,000 rounds of ammunition can be manufactured daily. Pistols, Lewis guns and other firearms are being repaired in this arsenal.

The Provincial Committee in North-Eastern Kiangsi.

Translation of Exhibit No. 1, Gov. [illegible], seized from No. [illegible] 5, Lane 54, [illegible] Road, on 1.2.33.

Minutes of a reader meeting (? of the [illegible] committee of the [illegible] held on January 1o, 1933, to discuss ways and means to effect the release of Wang Ping (王平), who was arrested in Tientsin in December, 1932.

- - -

A mass movement should be conducted to protest against the arrest by the [illegible] of comrade Wang Ping in Tientsin in December, 1932. The propaganda to be carried out in the movement should include the following points:-

(1) The renouncing of anti-imperialist [illegible] by the imperialistic Nanking.
(2) Particulars of 'White' terrorism.
(3) The suppression of labour disputes by the [illegible].
(4) Particulars of traitors.
(5) Antecedents of Wang Ping:- Committee member of the International Anti-Imperialist League, leader of Trade Union Movement.

Practical measures: To issue circulars, telegrams and protests in the name of public bodies. [illegible], patriotic and anti-imperialist organizations and public opinion should urge the Nanking to issue protests against the immediate release of Wang Ping and other political offenders. The C.Y. should collect contributions for relief work.

The above work should be done in a few days.

Efforts should be made by our members to force the Civil Rights Protection League to take necessary action.

The Soviet Government might issue a manifesto offering the exchange of Kuomintang officials captured by the Red Armies for Wang Ping and other political offenders.

The Party and the League should issue protests in their own names and should never adopt a passive attitude towards the arrest of comrades by the Kuomintang.

Lu(了): The Kiangsu Provincial Committee should at once instruct workers in factories to discuss the conducting of a movement to protest against the arrest of Wang Ping and with other anti-imperialist leaders and also organize a rescue committee. We should appoint persons to participate in the Civil Rights Protection League in order to force it to take action to protect civil rights, and if necessary, a mass movement shall be conducted to overthrow its leaders. Mass movements should also be conducted at Tientsin and Peiping to demand the release of Wang Ping and others.

San(三): The Kiangsu Provincial Committee should undertake the following without delay:-
(1) To organize a body to effect the release of anti-imperialist workers who are in gaol.
(2) To urge the workers of the following concerns to issue protests:- Silk Factories, Ricksha coolies, 9th factory (? Sung Sing No. 9 Mill), British American Tobacco Company, Sung Sing No. 1 Mill, and Shanghai No. 3 Mill.
(3) To fight into the Civil Rights Protection League in the name of public bodies such as schools and entertainment societies.
(4) Provincial Committee is to issue a manifesto telling about the particulars of traitors.

Exhibit No. 1, Cover "A" (Page 2).

(5) The "Central" issue circulars to-day.
(6) To relate the particulars of white terrorism.

(Name not given): The following slogans be adopted:-
(1) Protest against the arrest of Kung Ping!
(2) Demand the immediate release of all political offenders!
(3) Demand freedom of speech and publication!
(4) Unite and overthrow imperialists and the warlords!

Kwang(崑): The circular to be issued to-day by the Central should state that the arrest of Kung Ping by the Kuomintang is to suppress the anti-Japanese movement and instruct the branches work in conjunction with the families of the arrested in the movement to effect the release of the prisoners (meaning all political offenders who were arrested recently).

(Name not given): As regards the Civil Rights Protection League, we cannot treat it like a 'Yellow' labour union. The reason is that we can force the former to take action by means of threats while this cannot be done in the case of the latter. We should send men to participate in the Civil Rights Protection League to carry out a struggle against its leaders and also urge the masses to force it to do something in the protection of civil rights.

Transl tion of Document No. 4, Cover "[illegible]", seized from No. [illegible] 5, Lane 56, Medhurst [illegible] on 1.2.33.

Three sheets of paper con[illegible] notes on labour disputes.

Residium of re-elected strike committee. [illegible] than [illegible] men from one telegraph station. Conditions of [illegible] are now better. Struggle delayed owing to threats by yellow running dogs.

According to what we know to-day, we have not proved deeply into this struggle. We have therefore decided to undertake the following:-

(1) To establish an opposition party.
(2) To establish direct connection with the comrades who participate in the strike committee.
(3) To devise ways and means to u[illegible] the yellow labour unions.

Owing to the interruption of communications by labour traitors, the struggle is not carried out energetically. We have to send experienced hands to direct the movement.

If the strike continues, attention should be paid to the establishment of connection with the Strike Committee and the livelihood of the pickets.

We have discussed the direction of the struggle by the provincial committee of the party and the labour union. We have observed the neglience of the labour union; so we have decided to send an efficient worker to assist in directory work.

The present situation is favourable as the capitalists have received numerous complaints through telephone against mistakes made by messengers and are greatly handicapped. They are adopting a more conciliatory attitude towards the settlement of the dispute.

The Red Opposition Clique does not have a fixed organisation; there are only 13 persons who are unsatisfied with the 'yellow' labour union. No meeting has ever been held by the Red Opposition Clique.

Strikers have held several meetings, at one of which more than 60 persons attended.

At a meeting held by the Chinese company (?) on Sunday, it was decided to declare a strike of the "main station" (? wireless station) and to appoint three persons to direct the strike.

Party, Group, and Mass organisations: Sections, 23 persons. There are 12 others who have not yet held a conference. The Party has 5 persons who have not yet organised an independent branch. Social Science Research Society, 21 persons. Mutual Benefit Society (in the form of labour), more than 70 persons, who are operators and general duty officers. Mutual Progressive Society, more than 60 persons.
Main Station: 40 messengers, 60 operators, 40 general duty officers, 50 mechanics.
Wireless Station: 20 messengers, 40 operators, 30 general duty officers, 15 mechanics.
Telegraph Sta.: 25 messengers, 20 operators, 7 general duty officers, 25 mechanics.

Translation of Document "A", Exhibit No.3, seized from No. 16 5, Lane 56, Edward Road, on February 1, 1933.

[illegible] "CENTRAL" TO MANCHURIAN COMMITTEE.

Comrades of Manchurian Committee,

The "Central" considers it necessary to give the following instructions for the furtherance of the various movements in Manchuria:-

1) To consolidate the force of the League under the guidance of the Party and to arm thousands and thousands of juvenile workers and farmers to join the Volunteer Armies.

2) To cause the anti-Imperialistic struggles and the Land Revolution to incorporate and to strengthen the anti-Japanese, anti-Imperialist, land revolution and Soviet propaganda among the Volunteer Armies.

3) To establish Soldiers Committee and Representative Committee among the Volunteer Armies as well as branches of the League.

4) To conduct extensive propaganda among Volunteer Armies, in factories, farming villages, army camps and schools on the success of the socialist construction of the Soviet Union and also on the victories of the Red Armies in the Chinese Soviet Districts.

5) To accelerate the organization of picketing groups among transportation workers (railway employees, seamen, wharf coolies, etc) and the railway guards of Japan and Manchukuo with a view to opposing them from transporting munitions for the attack on Soviet Russia and Volunteer Armies.

6) To organize vast Youth Vanguard Corps among Volunteer Armies and to urge these latter to participate in struggle of racial revolution.

7) To conduct extensive movement of rendering support to the Red Armies in Soviet Districts and to the Volunteer Armies.

8) To accelerate the work among the peoples of Korea and Mongolia.

"Central"

November 12.

Translation of document [illegible], exhibit No. 3, seized from [illegible] No. 56, [illegible], on February 1, 1933.

[illegible]

[illegible] the following resolutions have been passed at [illegible] meeting of the committee relating to the future work:

1) That the demands of farmers for non-payment of taxes and of farm hands for increase of wages be utilized to institute return service [illegible] that juvenile farmers volunteer corps be organized.

2) That district committees and [illegible] be [illegible] and reorganized to undertake the preparation of the return service [illegible].

3) That the masses be urged to join into voluntary [illegible] and fighting groups.

4) That the questions of non-payment of taxes, increase of wages to juvenile farm hands and new boys and letter movement be brought up for discussion among the poor peasants and that meeting of farmers be convened to discuss the starting of struggles of juvenile farmers.

5) That the workers of cotton mills, tobacco factories and arsenals be instructed to participate in the strikes.

6) That cells be established in various industrial concerns.

7) That the anti-Japanese imperialist and anti-Manchukuo movements be strengthened.

8) That activities be conducted among the Japanese soldiers.

9) That subscriptions be raised for the aid of the Red Armies.

10) That the masses be urged to participate in the commemoration of the anniversary of the October revolution.

11) That the picketing group and the Youth Vanguard Corp at Hirayama should each detail two representatives to visit the Soviet District.

The Nukdam Special Committee

October 3.

Translation of Document [illegible], Exhibit No.3, seized from No. [illegible] 5, Lane 56, Medhurst Road, on February 1, 1933.

[illegible] THE [illegible] WITH [illegible]

After having carefully discussed the report submitted by Comrade Xseng, the Provincial Committee considers it necessary to give the Hsien Committee the following instructions:-

1) To intensify the propaganda among the masses disclosing the inability of the Kuomintang and corrupt gentries to oppose the Japanese Imperialist aggression. To accelerate the anti-Japanese movement by organizing Anti-Japanese Associations, Volunteer Armies, etc.

2) To induce the farm hands and poor farmers to refuse to pay taxes and to join the ranks of the Volunteer Armies.

3) To form "Big Sword Clubs", "Red Spear Clubs", etc. etc. to secure the leadership of the low rank masses.

4) To detail a large number of masses to join the ranks of the armies of Manchukuo thereby to influence them to turn over to the side of the Volunteer Armies.

5) To mobilize the Youth Vanguard Corps to join the Volunteer Armies.

6) To conduct intensive propaganda of the Land Revolution, the Soviet Regime, etc., among the masses.

Manchurian Provincial Committee

October 6.

Translation of Document "[illegible]", Exhibit No. 3, seized from No. [illegible], June 56, [illegible] Road, on February 1, 1933.

[illegible] Provincial Committee.

Meeting on the verbal report submitted by seven comrades, the Provincial Committee has reached the following decisions and desire the Special Committee to accomplish them:-

1) To establish intimate relations with the Volunteer Armies in Liaoyang and to detail efficient comrades to work among them.

2) To mobilize during the inter storm Movement 60 League members and 200 young masses to join the ranks of the Volunteer Armies.

3) To instigate mutiny among the soldiers of the Manchukuo.

4) To accelerate the anti-white Russian movement, especially the mobilization of young masses along the Peiping Railway to disarm the White Russians.

5) To instigate strikes among workers of cotton mills, tobacco factories, etc. etc. and to lead them in the movement.

6) To induce the workers to join the Red Labour Unions.

7) To intensify the propaganda among the workers urging them to oppose the Yellow Labour Unions.

Manchurian Provincial Committee

December 11.

Translation of document "[illegible]", exhibit No. [illegible], seized from No. [illegible] 5, Lane 46, [illegible] Road, on February 1, 1933.

[illegible]

Under the guidance of the inspection officer of the "Central", the Mukden Special Committee has seriously inspected the past errors which the Committee committed in adopting the route of opportunism. The Committee now decides:-

1) The Northern Conference clearly points two worlds - the Capitalism and the Socialism of the Soviet Union - and also two opposing regimes - the reactionary Kuomintang Government and the Soviet Government. In its intensified anti-Imperialist movement, the Soviet is opposing the attack on the Red Armies by the imperialistic Kuomintang and is endeavouring to establish the Soviet regime in the North.

2) The Special Committee fully agrees with the resolutions of the Provincial Committee to abolish the opportunism. The Special Committee will henceforth struggle for the establishment of the Soviet regime and for the leadership of the racial revolution.

3) The Special Committee will, with all its vigour, execute the duties assigned by the Northern Conference, namely:-

a) Support the Soviet Union with force of arms.
b) Oppose the attack of the imperialistic Kuomintang on the Soviet and the Red Armies.
c) Intensify the racial revolutionary struggles.
d) Establish a Soviet regime and organise Red Armies in the North.
e) Lead the strikes of the labourers of the cotton mills, tobacco factories, etc.

Mukden Special Committee

July 29.

Translation of document [illegible] exhibit [illegible], seized from [illegible] 5, [illegible] 58, [illegible] road, on February 1, 1933.

[illegible]

In compliance with the resolutions to oppose opportunism, the special committee has to [illegible] to carry out the following tasks:-

1) That under the rising tide of the anti-Japanese movement, the special committee should strengthen its efforts to secure the leadership of the racial revolution, to instigate Autumn Harvest struggles among the farmers in Hoyang and to induce the youth volunteer armies to fight against Japan.

2) To instigate the labour strikes in cotton mills, tobacco factories, etc. and to secure the leadership of the workers of the Hu Kung Coal line.

3) To accelerate the anti-militarist movement by organizing youth volunteer armies, youth vanguard corps and other armed forces to instigate mutinies among the soldiers of the imperialists.

4) To support the Soviet Union and the Soviet Red Army.

5) To extend the organization of the League by establishing sections or cells in big cotton mills, tobacco factories, especially among workers of the Peiping Railway, the Hankow Tramway Company and the Hankow Electricity Plant.

6) To restore the connections with outer heions by establishing League branches in these districts.

Hankow Special Committee.

Translation of Document "G", Exhibit No.3, seized from No. No 5, Lane 56, Medhurst Road, on February 1, 1933.

Resolutions of the Manchurian Provincial Committee on Anti-Militarism Work.

The danger of war on the Soviet Union by the Imperialists is approaching the critical stage, while the partitioning of China and the suppression of the Chinese revolution, especially the Red Armies of the Soviet, by the Imperialists are taking place. Nevertheless, the capitalistic Kuomintang has shamelessly surrendered to the Imperialists and has betrayed the privileges of the nation. Under the direct control of the Imperialists, it is mobilising 50 Divisions of soldiers in a campaign against the Red Armies in the Soviet Areas.

In the past the Communist Youth League in Manchuria has neglected its activities among the reactionary soldiers. The Japanese Imperialism is using the armies of Manchukuo as tools for the suppression of revolutionary movement.

Therefore it is considered necessary to execute the following duties at the various places:-

1) To accelerate the work among the soldiers by detailing comrades to join the ranks of the armies of Manchukuo with a view to instigating these latter to start mutinies.

2) To accelerate the work of arming the masses and organising youth vanguard corps and youth volunteers among the juvenile workers in Mukden and Dairen. Induce the juvenile farmers in the villages to join the movement.

3) To detail efficient comrades to join the volunteer armies who are under the command of the Kuomintang with a view to revealing to them the malice and crimes of the Kuomintang and leading them to sever from the militarists and to join the ranks of the revolutionaries.

4) To conduct propaganda work among the Japanese forces instigating them to mutiny.

5) To establish Anti-Imperialism Committee and other similar bodies in various districts to carry out the work.

Manchurian Provincial Committee

September 8th.

Translation of Document "H", Exhibit No.3. seized from No. C 5, Lane 56, Kilburst Road, on February 1, 1933.

WORK TO EXTEND THE RACIAL WAR IN MANCHURIA

In connection with the work to extend the racial war in Manchuria including the enforcement of the Winter Storm Movement, the Communist Youth League should endeavour to accomplish the following concrete tasks:-

1) That the Communist Youth League in Manchuria should detail 400 comrades to join the ranks of the Volunteer Armies.

2) That juvenile workers and farmers, especially those of the Fu Sung Coal Mine, the Chinese Eastern Railway, the Mukden Arsenal and unemployed workers and farmers in Dairen, etc. be mobilized to form into volunteer corps.

3) That efforts be made to secure the control of the various Volunteer Armies who are fighting against the Japanese.

4) That sections be established in the Volunteer Armies.

5) That a campaign of raising subscriptions for the aid of the Volunteer Armies be conducted.

6) That propaganda be conducted among the Japanese forces.

7) That juvenile workers and farmers be induced to join the Volunteer Armies to participate in the racial revolution.

8) That anti-Japanese Associations be established in Harbin, Mukden, Changchun and Dairen.

9) That farmers and famine affected people be guided to steal rice and to refuse to pay taxes.

10) That Soviet organizations be established in various industrial concerns.

11) That the work to unite the toiling masses of China, Korea and Mongolia be accelerated to oppose the Japanese aggression.

Manchurian Provincial Committee

November 28.

Translation of Document "I", Exhibit No.3, seized from No. No 5, Lane 56, Kechurst Road, on February 1, 1933.

[illegible] THE MANCHURIAN PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE [illegible] THE [illegible] OF THE [illegible] COMMITTEE.

After listening to a verbal report of a a certain comrade, the Provincial Committee has concluded that the Chu Ho Haien Committee is still executing the Right Inclined Route of Opportunism which is detrimental to our cause.

The following are the fundamental works which the Chu Ho Haien Committee should carry out at the commencement of the Winter Storm Movement:-

1) That 20 comrades be detailed to secure the control of the Volunteer Corps and other anti-Japanese armed bodies.

2) That a Volunteer Corp or Youth Vanguard Corp of over 100 persons be organized (juvenile workers induced to join) to render assistance to the Volunteer Armies.

3) That anti-Japanese bodies and other organizations such as "Volunteers Support Committee", "Volunteers Munition Transportation Committee", etc. be formed.

4) That subscriptions in aid of the Volunteers be raised.

5) That comrades and masses be detailed to join the ranks of the soldiers of Manchukuo for the purpose of inducing them to turn to the side of Volunteers.

6) That "Clubs of Soviet Friends" be established in important towns, villages and among the soldiers of Manchukuo and of the Volunteer Armies.

7) That the masses be enrolled to join the ranks of the Red Armies.

8) That attention be paid to the activities among the juvenile workers.

9) That demonstration of unemployed workers be staged on January 18.

10) That juvenile farm hands be induced to form their own unions under the leadership of the League and that the doctrine of land revolution and of proletariat be propagated in the villages.

11) That 100 new comrades be enrolled (50% juvenile workers) and that juvenile workers sections be established in various central industrial concerns.

Manchurian Provincial Committee

December 5.

Translation of Document "J". Exhibit No.2, seized from No. Fo 5, Lane 55, Medhurst Road, on February 1, 1933.

REPORT ON GENERAL SITUATION IN MANCHURIA.

During the past six months the Manchurian Imbroglio has been developing greatly. In an attempt to materialize her occupation of Manchuria, Japan is invading Inner and Outer Mongolia and is establishing battle lines for the direct war on the Soviet Union. Since January 1932 Japanese Imperialists have instigated the White Russians to start riots in Harbin and instructed General Tsang Chin Wei to reorganize military organs and to suppress press publication and all people's anti-Japanese movement.

The Japanese Imperialists are behaving recklessly in Manchuria and in cooperation with the French Imperialists she is endeavouring to secure control of the Chinese Eastern Railway. She has massacred workers and employees of the Chinese Eastern Railway and attempted to break the peace policy of the Soviet Union.

The vast masses of juvenile workers and farmers in Manchuria are suffering enough pains and oppressions under the positive aggression of the Japanese Imperialists. They are now either ill-treated or rendered destitute and homeless.

In order to secure the leadership of these affected toiling masses, the League should understand their urgent demands and sympathize with them. The League should organize Red Labour Union or Red Sections and form youth volunteer corps. The League should pay attention to the female workers.

Activities should be conducted among the "Big Sword Club", "Red Spear Club", etc. with a view to arming them and training them for the purpose of assisting the poor labourers and peasants in the theft of rice and the commission of incendiarism. All lands and property of the officials of Manchukuo should be confiscated and divided among the peasants and volunteer armies.

The following is the number of Sections among the workers of various industrial concerns:-

Cotton Mills	5 Sections
Tobacco Factories	2 "
Oil Works	2 "
Iron Works	1 "
Coal Mines	2 "

The District Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League has more than [illegible] members. It has the following four departments:-

Manchuria
[illegible]
[illegible]
Publication Section.

Page 2.

Translation of Document "K", Exhibit No.3, seized from No. Ne 5, Lane 56, Medhurst Road, on February 1, 1933.

REPORT ON INSPECTION OF MANCHURIA.

"Central":

This is my fifth report on the inspection of the activities of the Manchurian Provincial Committee. I trust my four previous reports have duly reached you.

The Provincial Committee has accepted the resolutions passed by the Northern Conference and is at present re-embarking on the route of the "Central". The work which it has performed has shown slight progress and development.

1) Preparation of the organization and leadership of the strikes of workers of printing works, aerodromes and work shops of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

Prior to "August 1", the workers of four printing works in Harbin went on strike. The total number of workers affected was about 150. All these strikes were directed by the Party and the League. The strikers demanded: "Opposition to dismissal of workers", "Increase of pay", "Opposition to prolongation of working hours", etc.

There are more than 2,000 Chinese workers and 300 Korean workers employed at the aerodrome. The Chinese workers do not receive any pay but are provided with rations. On the anniversary of "August 1", 40 Chinese workers declared a strike and induced the 300 Korean workers to join the movement. They surrounded the superintendent of the aerodrome who later granted certain concessions which satisfied the strikers. This movement was led by the League single-handed.

Due to the efforts of the League, much unrest is prevailing among the juvenile workers, drivers and conductors of the electricity plant of the Chinese Eastern Railway. The workers are demanding "Increase of pay", "bonus", "equal pay on holidays", etc.

2) Establishment of Sections in industrial concerns.

During the "August 1" movement, a large Section of 13 members was established in the electricity plant, while Sections were also established in iron works, docks, and other industrial concerns.

3) Support of the Red Army.

The Provincial Committee has accepted the decisions of the "Central" for the support of the Red Army. In this connection the Committee published a printing matter entitled "Red Army Special Issue". The Committee also made out a very interesting album for the workers of the electricity plant. [illegible] for the subscription to the Red Army. [illegible] subscriptions [illegible] [illegible] among workers and workers of the aerodrome.

Translation of Document "L", Exhibit No.1, seized from No. Fe 5, Lane 56, [illegible] Road, on February 1, 1933.

[illegible] WORK DONE DURING THE [illegible] MOVEMENT.

The work done by the Provincial Committee during the Winter Storm Movement which was commenced on June 20:

1) In the first month of the movement, the Provincial Committee abolished its most erroneous policy of adopting the route of right inclined opportunism.

2) The Provincial Committee directed the strikes of 2,000 Chinese and 300 Korean workers of the aerodrome in Harbin. The Committee also established sections among the juvenile workers and induced them to make out demands for increase of wages and better treatment.

3) The Provincial Committee instigated the refugees to start struggles demanding better provisions and accommodation.

4) The Provincial Committee extended its activities to the workers of the Peiping-Mukden Railway who demanded issue of bonus, etc.

5) The Provincial Committee published a large number of pamphlets urging the masses to support the Red Army. The Committee launched a campaign requesting subscriptions for the aid of the Red Army and also established two Clubs of "Friends of Red Army" in Mukden.

6) The Provincial Committee detailed 12 comrades to join the ranks of the Volunteer Armies. 10 comrades more will be sent there later.

7) The Provincial Committee has undergone great changes.

The following is the number of comrades on the membership of various Committees:-

Harbin District Committee ... 80
Chun Ma " " 68

The membership of other Committees is increased by approximately 50%.

Manchurian Provincial Committee

October 5.

Translation of document (a), Exhibit No. 7, bearing on on communist activities in Shensi, seized from No. 'C 5, Lane 56, Medhurst Road, on February 1, 1933.

Booklet entitled "Comrade Yang's report on the conditions and work of the Communist Youth League in Shensi".

Work done during the past 6 month

Shensi was affected by famine during the past years and thousands and thousands of farmers are still homeless. They have either become beggars in other provinces or joined the troops in Shensi or become bandits. Owing to the failure of the summer harvest in this year (? 1932), the farmers and refugees in Wei Pei district are now eating grass and the bark of trees. Whilst the territory in Western Shensi is in devastated conditions. In addition to famine, the people are more heavily oppressed by militarists, corrupt gentry, and landlords.

Despite the existence of dissensions among themselves, the Shensi militarists are united in suppressing the revolutionary movements of the masses. One worker was arrested and detained simply because he picked up a manifesto issued by the Communist Youth League and another was killed for committing sabotage at an amateur players club organised by a regimental commander. Many farmers in Wei Peh who took part in the food distribution movement were murdered, and massacre of students is also frequent. Nevertheless, the revolutionary movements continuing to grow, and the rule of the Kuomintang militarists is shaken.

The following are facts:-

(1) Mass struggles have become popular. Workers have demanded increase of pay and attacked the amateur players club of the militarists; the peasants of more than 40 'Hsiens' have conducted a movement to distribute food and besieged walled cities; students have declared a general strike; small merchants are opposing the business tax and the employees of industrial concerns and official organs are opposing dismissal and reduction of pay.

(2) Desertion and revolt often happen in the Kuomintang armies throughout Shensi.

(3) Every part of Shensi is full of bandits and the Kuomintang troops can hardly maintain order.

The following is a statistics of comrades in Shensi:-

Young workers and apprentices	:	9
Peasants	:	120(approximately).
Nurses	:	2
Students	:	152(approximately).
Employees	:	4
Miscellaneous	:	25
Total 312		---this figure does not include those in guerrillas and regular armies.

The following is a statistics of branches in Shensi:-

Factory branch	:	1
Village branch	:	20
School branch	:	14.
Mutual Aid Society	:	7

Two parties of youth vanguards consisting of 70 or 80 persons are assisting Red Armies in guerrilla organs.

Translation of document (b), Exhibit No. 7, bearing on communist activities in Shensi, seized from No.No 5, Lane 86, Medhurst Road, on February 1, 1935.

Pamphlet entitled "Resolutions of the Communist Youth League in Shensi" in connection with student movements.".

The students of various schools in Shensi are struggling against the Kuomintang and other reactionary cliques, but they are in need of guidance and solid organization in order to extend their movement with successful results. They have failed to realise the importance of strikes which they should use as a weapon against their opponents. Consequently the Communist Party and the Communist Youth League should accelerate their work among the students.

The general principles of the student movements in Shensi should include the following:-

(1) Opposition to the new attacks upon China by the Japanese imperialists and the proposed partition of China by various imperialistic Powers.
(2) Opposition to the 'sale' of national rights by the Kuomintang and the anti-communist campaign.
(3) Opposition to the arrest of revolutionary students.
(4) Demand the release of arrested students.
(5) Opposition to the suppression of the anti-Japanese movement by the Kuomintang.
(6) Opposition to the activities of all reactionary cliques liable to harm the anti-Japanese movement.
(7) Opposition to the enforcement of 'Fascistized education' and the illegal besiege of school premises for arresting students.
(8) Opposition to the preachment of the Kuomintang principles in schools, and refusal to attend the weekly memorials of the Kuomintang.
(9) Opposition to the use of educational funds for other purposes.
(10) Opposition to the use of educational funds for attacking Red Armies.
(11) Expulsion of reactionary teachers and staff. Absolute freedom to choose teachers.
(12) Freedom of assembly, speech, publication, and strike.

The Communist Party and the Communist Youth League should at once organise revolutionary students unions consisting of students of poor families and those who entertain revolutionary thoughts. Revolutionary students unions are to undertake the following activities:-

(1) Apart from directing the struggles of students, the revolutionary student union should also direct various student organisations such as social science research societies, sports clubs, and book-reading clubs etc.
(2) The revolutionary student union should promote strikes, organise picketing parties and propaganda parties, and devise ways and means to extend the strike.
(3) In a strike of students, efforts should be made to hold demonstrations, to besiege the military court of the provincial government, and to hold 'flying' meetings to force the demand for the release of arrested students.
(4) Anti-Japanese and anti-imperialist movements are to be conducted as widely as possible including special attention to the propaganda in support of Red Armies and the Soviet movement in China.

Translation of document (d), Exhibit 7, seized from No. 16 B. Lane 56, Medhurst Road, on February 1, 1933.

Booklet bearing on the winter storm movement in Shensi.

1) To start and organize the daily struggles of young apprentices, make out the general principles of demands, direct the unemployed young workers in the movement to demand food and other relief from the Kuomintang, and organize an unemployed young workers committee to work in conjunction with unions of young workers.

2) To establish Red labour unions of workers of the arsenal, printing factories, telephone and telegraph companies, and chauffeurs and ricsha coolies at Sian.

3) To urge the armed youths to carry out racial struggles, oppose the Kuomintang, organize volunteer armies, collect contributions for the support of the volunteer armies in the North East, and hold anti-Japanese demonstrations.

4) To propagate the victories of Red Armies and send them articles of comfort, dispatch large numbers of young workers to Soviet areas, instigate 'white' troops to join the Red Armies, and establish Soviet Friendly Societies and Red Army Friendly Societies among the extensive labouring masses.

5) To direct the young masses in villages to distribute food, refuse to pay debts and tax, organize Red guards and guerrillas to carry out land revolution, and establish a new Soviet area in Shensi.

6) To organize youth vanguard parties of not less than 3,000 persons to protect the villages in Shensi where the young peasants are engaged in revolutionary movements.

7) To establish the following sections of the Chinese Communist Youth League:-
Arsenals -------5 sections.
Printing works---3 sections.
Chauffeurs ------1 section.
Ricsha coolies---1 section.
Telegraph workers--1 section.
Telephone workers--1 section.

8) To carry out activities among the workers of the followings-
Tsang Hsun Railway Workers.
Tsang Chow Tannery.
Longhaus men.
Salt workers.

9) To conduct a campaign for new members during the winter storm period. The number of League members should reach 1,000.

10) To conduct anti-imperialist and anti-Christian demonstrations on the anniversaries of the October Revolution and the Canton Uprising.

Translation of document (a), Exhibit No. 7, seized from No. Ps 5, Medhurst Road (Lane 86), on Feb. 1, 1933.

Report from Shensi bearing on the International Youth Day Movement and the conditions of work of the Communist Youth League in Shensi.

Work done by the Shensi Provincial Committee on the anniversary of the International Youth Day:-

(1) Direction of labour struggles.
(a) On August 24, 1932, the Shensi Bus Company dismissed 60 workers and more than 20 apprentices and refused to pay the other workers and apprentices the four months' wages in arrear. The workers and apprentices subsequently besieged the offices of the company and appealed to the Construction Bureau on their own initiative for neither the Communist Party nor the Communist Youth League has any direct connection with the bus workers. Shortly afterwards the Provincial Committee of the Communist Youth League mobilised the union of apprentices, the Mutual Aid Society of Engineering Works, and the anti-Japanese societies of various schools to support the strike which was made victorious.
(b) After the struggle of the bus workers, the Printing Bureau dismissed 29 workers. The Communist Youth League was unable to exploit this incident as the dismissed workers returned home immediately after their dismissal.
(c) The capitalists of the Civilisation Daily News increased ~~the~~ working hours and supplied inferior food. The section established among the workers directed the struggle but failed to bring about any good result.
(d) The workers of the Siam Engineering Works demanded better treatment and our comrades directed the struggle. However, the principal comrades were arrested on the anniversary of the International Youth Day and the struggle finally failed.

(2) Work to support Soviet and Red Armies.
Collected contributions for the support of Red Armies, sent two students to Soviet areas, , and organised a Red Army Friendly Society.

(3) Work to support the anti-imperialist movement.
Nothing done other than propaganda work.

(4) Flying meetings and demonstrations on the International Youth Day failed to materialise owing to vigilant precautionary measures taken by the military and police.

(5) The Provincial Committee has organised an anti-militarism committee and established 3 sections among 'White' troops at Siam.

Translation of document (a), exhibit No. 9, seized from Fu S. Lang 86, Hodhurst Road, on February 1, 1933.

Budget for January, 1933, of the C.Y. Shantung Special Committee, dated January 20, 1933.

A. Special Committee.

1. Living expenses:

Clerk, Chief of Organization Department, Chief of Propaganda Department, and Chief Secretary. $10. each.

Two Inspectors----------$10. each.

Communication worker-------$10.

Art worker----------$10.

Comrade Liu and wife of Comrade Keh working among females----------$10.

Han Kai's wife (temporarily living in office owing to bad circumstances)------$10.

2. Locomotion:

Clerk, $5.; Organization, $5.; Propaganda, $5.

3. House:

Clerk, $5; Organization, $5; Propaganda, $5; Secretary, $5; Inspector, $5; Arts Section, $5; Communication Section, $5.

4. Office expenses:

Paper, ink, post stamps, and other things, $8.

5. Arts expenses, $100 (one roll of stencils, $5; one stencil pencil, $2., paper $4.).

6. Inspection expenses: Southern Shantung, $12.
Northern Shantung, $14.

7. Allowances for outside Unions.
Tai-an, $15; Tsingtao, $20; Mai-hsien, $25.

8. One comrade to proceed to Tsingtao for work, $30. (Travelling expenses $8; living expenses $22, owing to high cost of living at Tsingtao).

9. One comrade to proceed to Chefoo, $25. (travelling expenses $10; expenses for disguise, $5.)

10. One comrade to proceed to Coal Mine at Fang Tu, $10.

11. Special Committee to run a training class, $4.

12. Special expenses $20. (To make up the deficit of December, 1932 and the loss of income who, owing to raids on the offices of the Special Committee,)

Total for January----------[illegible]

Translation of document (a) Exhibit No. 14, seized from No.Fo 5, Lane 86, Medhurst Road, on February 1,1933.

Letter to Branch of Central Headquarters (Communist Youth League) in Soviet Districts.

Comrades,

After reading the report of xxx, the documents relating to the 1st General Conference of Representatives of League Members in Soviet Districts, and the articles written by responsible comrades as published in the "Youth True Talk", we deem it necessary to send you this letter. .....

In view of the present situation, the Branch of Central Headquarters of Communist Youth League and other C.Y. organisations in Soviet Districts should undertake the following tasks:-

1) The consolidation of ~~the~~ Soviet rule is one of the principal duties of the Communist Youth League in Soviet Districts. The League should mobilise large numbers of young labourers, peasants and poor masses to support the Soviet Government and explain to them the Labour Laws, Land Regulations, Constitutions and manifestoes of the Soviet Government. It should conduct struggles in order to enforce these laws and orders, execute the accurate economic policies of the Soviet Government, assist in the enforcement of progressive tax, develop cooperative societies, and promote agriculture.
2) The Branch of Central Headquarters of Communist Youth League in Soviet Districts should, in accordance with the resolutions of the Central, send large numbers of poor masses, young labourers and peasants to ~~the~~ Red Armies and collect contributions for supporting the Red Armies.
3) The Branch of Central Headquarters should explain to the masses that the Red Armies are the genuine anti-Imperialist forces, and disseminate in large quantities copies of the manifesto of the Soviet Government declaring war upon Japan. The Branch should also draft plans to carry out anti-imperialist movements in 'White' districts.
4) The Branch should endeavour to improve the living conditions of labouring youths in Soviet Districts.
5) The Branch should endeavour to absorb large numbers of labouring youths into the Communist Youth League and consolidate the proletarian leadership in order to prevent the creation of opportunism.
6) The Branch should ~~xxx~~ improve its propaganda work and pay special attention to "Red" education.
7) The Branch should enforce strictly the resolutions of the Central in connection with the Winter Offensive Movement.

In conclusion, the Branch should concentrate its attention on the suppression of opportunism and on directing the numerous young labourers and poor masses in realising revolutionary victory in one or several provinces.

Central of the C. Y. League,
June 2, 1933.

Translation of Exhibit No. 15, seized from No. Fc 5, Lane 56, Medhurst Road, on February 1, 1933.

MINUTES OF THE PRESIDIUM MEETING ON FEBRUARY 1, 1933.

Re Mobilization Work in Kiangsu on January 28.

(1) Eastern, Western, Southern and Northern Districts discussed.

(2) Western District - (300 persons) - Nine Mills, 100 persons; Dai (袋), 50 persons; unemployed workers, 50 persons; Shanghai Tramway Company, 5 persons.

Yangtzepoo District - (800 persons) - 100 persons each from Ying Ying (英英) and other Silk Filatures; Hong Foong, American, 50 persons; New & Old Mills, Yangtzepoo, Shanghai Waterworks, 15 persons; unemployed workers, 40 persons; one-third being female Group members.

Yingsiangkiang District - (800 persons) - Dong Ching, Yue Foong, Shanghai No.3 Mill, 50 persons; Tai Tung, Shanghai No.3 Mill, Sung Ling Nos. 6 and 9 Mills, 40 persons; female workers, 30 persons; rest station of cells in the San Yeu Towel Factory and establishing of unemployed workers cells (Za Hua Po 杂花坡 District).

Pootung - (150 persons) - British American Tobacco Company 50 persons; Japan-China, Johnson, 20 persons.

Northern District - (50 persons) - Railway Cell, 30 persons; unemployed workers, 100 persons; rickshaw coolies, 50 persons; three silk filature cells, 40 newspaper venders, and 10 persons each in Cell of Coolies in Japanese Military Headquarters and Postal Workers.

Southern District - (300 persons) - Cells in Nan Yuen Silk Filature and [illegible]; one steamship cell (a.o. Wusung of the China Navigation Company).

Kiangsu - (no concrete decision).

Shanghai Central District - (200 persons) - newspaper venders, telephone workers and the Wing On, Sincere and Sun Sun Companies.

Nanking - (not discussed).

Hankow, Changsha - (no decisions made).

(Kwan Jae (闗桥) - (200 persons).

Nantao District - (130 persons).

Children Group, Military Affairs Committee and Anti-Imperialist League each decides to detail 100 persons.

Total about 1,000 to 2,000 persons.

All the workers of the Bus Company who are very brave in their struggles with the concern must be absorbed. The completion of the Winter Storm Quarter is our most important point.

A demonstration on the January 28 Incident is one of our objects in the Winter Storm Quarter and this demonstration must be carried out with more energetic efforts than in the September 18 Affair.

Concrete measures must be drafted and a written document be drawn up in the name of the Provincial Committees of the Communist Party and sent to the District Committees for discussion.

As to the Winter Storm Quarter, I realise that this movement is possible. A strong struggle is required at present.

We were requested to call for 400 persons and the Party sends us 200 persons only.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF REPORTS TO PARTY.

1. (a) The Japanese military proceedings after the Shanhaikwan Incident etc.
   (b) Views on the manifesto issued to the Soviet Government.
   (c) The development of fighting and the crisis of the Revolution.
2. (a) The work carried out in the various provinces (Shangtung, Fukien, Kwantung and Hopeh.....)
   (b) Views on Soviet mobilisation.

Translation of document (a) exhibit No. 16, seized from No. 7a 5, Lane 55, Nanhsiat Road, on February 1, 1933.

Statement of accounts of November (? Central Headquarters of Communist Youth League)

Received from	"Central"	$1,120.
" "	"Great "	370.
	Wireless Telegraph Branch.	15.
	Balance fr. last month.	50.49.
	Total----	$1,615.49.

Payments

1. Various districts and inspectors	$432.00.
2. District committee	10.00
3. Outside Haicns	15.00
4. [illegible]	
Standing committee	70.00
Presidium	70.00
Standing Committee (Hai sick)	80.00
Big Tsui (大朱)	10.00
Sino Tsui.	10.00
Sino Tsui (removal)	19.20
Sino Tsui (because of Hai)	13.00
Military Committee	10.00
ditto (removal)	10.00
ditto (removal)	10.00
Propaganda Dept.	15.00.
ditto	9.00
Meeting place, propaganda dept.	3.00
Organisation Dept.	17.00
Publication Dept.	26.50
District Federation(?)	20.00
ditto	15.00
Secretariat	10.00
ditto	5.50
Oil Printing	10.00
Liaison Section	6.00
ditto	10.00
Entertainment section	6.00
ditto	12.00
Ping(平)	10.00
Stationery	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
5. Propaganda fees	Total [illegible]
6. [illegible]	
[illegible] of Secretariat	[illegible]
Postage	[illegible]
Books for Propaganda Dept.	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
7. [illegible]	
[illegible] (大朱)	[illegible]
[illegible] (小朱)	[illegible]
[illegible] (山.朱)	[illegible]
Military committee	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

Siao Zung(小陳)	$14.00 (deduct loss of $2)
Great Zung(大陳)	$ 5.09.
Total	$238.00

8. Special and miscellaneous expenses.

Siao Wong(小王) of Kiangwan	$5.
Propaganda (Kiangwan)	$3.
Special fee for children	$10.
Special fee for Siao Tsui(小崔)	$4.
Li Sa(李莎)	$5.
Nan Sung(南宋)	$3.
Siao Hsu(小徐)	$10.
Communication agent Ting.	$5.
Military committee	$10.
Nan Sung lodging fee.	$5.
Big Tsui(大崔) (Meeting)	$30.
" (meeting)	$30.
" " (removal)	$11.
" "	$10.
" " (bed)	$14.
Loss in rent	$4.
Big Tsui (removal)	$2.50
" " (loss in rent)	$2.
Documentary section	$8.
Communication	$8.
Siao Hsu.	$3.
Siao Hsu (lodging house charge)	$10.
Siao Hsu (Train ticket)	$12.
Siao Tsui (removal)	$2.
Bed for entertainment section	$3.
Entertainment section(removal)	$1.50
ditto	$1.
Siao Tsui(removal)	$1.
Documentary section(removal)	$2.
Communication agent (removal)	$1.50
Communication agent Ting	$1.
Ping(萍)(Removal)	$2.
ditto	$1.50
Communication agent(removal)	$1.
Mei Sien's(梅仙)loss in rent	$4.
Ping's loss in rent	$2.
Training class: loss in rent	$2.
Hot water bottle	$1.
Lock	80 cents.
Active elements of students (loding house)	$8.
Standing Committee(one set of Mah Jong)	$2.50
Books	$5.
Leather handbag	$3.
Material for communication agents	$1.80
Newspaper	$1.50
Entertainment	$1.00
Communication agent Tsui.	$1.00
Oil Printing Section	$2.00
Chairs and table	$5.50.
Curtain	$[illegible]
	$1.40.
Feed for Standing Committee	$[illegible]
Military Committee (loan)	$[illegible]
Loding House charge(Org. Section).	$[illegible]
Youth Dept. of Labour Federation (Loding House charge).....	$[illegible]
Material for communication agents	$[illegible]
Pictorial News	$[illegible]
Organization section	$[illegible]
Documentary Section	$[illegible]
	$[illegible] Total $[illegible]

Special Branch,

February 11,1933.

S.2

Please prepare a short memorandum on the conduct of the representatives of the Chinese Authorities who seem to have been illegally functioning in the Settlement under arms and to have committed a serious assault.

Please also arrange to have Tsang and Wong informed that they may seek redress privately through the Courts in connection with the assault if they wish to do so.

W. Owen

Officer i/c Sp.Br.

Fm. 2
G. 10,000-6-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Special Branch - S.2. Station

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. FILE REGISTRY.
No. D 4454
Date 15.2.33

Date February 15, 1933.

Subject (in full) Memorandum on the conduct of the representatives of the Chinese Authorities functioning at House 5, Lane 56 Medhurst Road on February 1, 1933.

Made by D.S. Pitts. *Forwarded by* [illegible]

Shortly after 3.30 p.m. February 1, 1933, members of the Bubbling Well Police Station answering an alarm call, proceeded to House No. 5, Lane 56, Medhurst Road, where it was ascertained that Inspector Lieu Kuh Jing (呂光勤) of the Shanghai Bureau of Public Safety in company with other Chinese males, had entered the premises, had effected the arrest of two male and one female Chinese Communists and in doing so, had seriously assaulted the two former persons. A search of the premises by the Municipal Police unearthed a quantity of important communist documents.

Inspector Lieu stated that together with his informer Zung Ping Woo (陳炳和) (arrested in the Kiaochow Road case on 18.11.1932) he had followed the two male prisoners whom he knew to be very important communists to the above mentioned address, and that whilst making enquiries regarding the occupants of the house he was attacked and dragged into the premises by the two prisoners, with the result that he was forced to resist in order to protect himself.

The importance of arresting at the earliest possible moment Wong Yoong Zung (王雲程) and Sung Chi Ming (孫陽明), respectively Secretary and Chief of the Organisation Department of the Communist Youth League, seems to have caused the Public Safety Bureau Officials to neglect adopting the correct procedure of invoking the assistance of the Municipal Police, but on the other hand, had this been done a certain delay would have necessarily been occasioned, and the possibility of the suspects making good their escape is evident.

In October or November of last year, Sung Chi Ming was

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File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

arrested under similar circumstances by the Chinese Authorities in the French Concession, but he managed to break away from his captors and escape. It is thus not difficult to find the reason for the assault in this particular instance - to prevent Sung Chi Ming and his confrere from again eluding capture.

JR

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Fm. 2
G. 5000-11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Special Branch S-2 Station,
Date February 14, 33.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C.I.D. No. D 44454
Date 16/2/33

Subject (in full) Information regarding members of the Communist Party obtained from Tsang Han Ching (張漢卿) alias Wong Yoong Zung (王雲程).

Made by D.S.I. Everest. *Forwarded by* J B Ku S1

With reference to the attached file relating to the arrest of Tsang Han Ching (張漢卿) alias Wong Yoong Zung (王雲程) and Wong Seu Su (黄守素) alias Sung Chi Ming at No.5, Lane 56 Medhurst Road, On February 1, 1933, The prisoner Tsang Han Ching alias Wong Yoong Zung was further interrogated by the undersigned and Clerk Zung Zoong Oen on February 11 when the following information regarding members of the Communist Party was obtained:-

Sung Chi Ming (孫階明):

Sung Chi Ming attended the Chung Shang University, Moscow, between March 1928 and the spring of 1929. He then left Moscow with Hsiang Hsoong Fah (向忠發) and several other students for Germany and Belgium where they worked as interpreters with the Anti-Imperialist League. Returning to Moscow (alone) in the summer of 1929 he resumed his studies at the university. In the summer of 1931 he proceeded to Shanghai and was appointed "Clerk" of the Shanghai Western District Committee of the Communist Youth League. In May 1932 he was promoted "Clerk" of the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the C.Y.L. and held this position until July 1932 when he was again promoted to the post of "Chief" of the Organization Department of the C.Y.L. which position he was holding at the time of his arrest - February 1, 1933.

In Moscow he is known by the name "Karloloff."

Sung Chi Ming's elder brother, Sung Shioh Seu (孫勉初), is the Shanghai representative of the 24th Szechuen Army. He resides at No.5 Yih Tuh Li (怡德里), Rue Lafayette, French Concession. Although he is a member of the Communist Party he is inactive.

Woo Kuh Zien (賀克全):

Woo Kuh Zien is the Chief of the Propaganda Section of the

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Page 2.

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Communist Youth League. Entering the Chung Shan University at Moscow in 1928 he remained there until 1930 when he was sent to Hongkong where he was appointed Secretary of the Hongkong Communist Party. He was arrested by the Hongkong Police in 1931 and banished. He later came to Shanghai where he was appointed to his present position.

Tsang Wen Tien (張闻天):

Tsang Wen Tien is a member of the Presidum of the Central Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party. He is attached to the C.Y.L. as advisor. He was born in Pootung, Shanghai and was educated in America. Entering the Chung Shan University at Moscow in 1925 as a student he was in 1926 appointed as a teacher of political science in the same university. He proceeded to Shanghai via Europe in 1930 and took over the position as Editor of the "Red Flag Weekly". He was concurrently a member of the Central Bureau of the C.P. and Chief of the Propaganda Dept. of the C.P. up till September 1932. Following the arrest of several members of the C.Y.L. in Shanghai on November 18, 1932, he was transferred to a Soviet District in the Interior.

Description of five leaders of the Chinese Communist Party:

1) Zing Pong Hsieh (秦邦憲):

Native of Shanghai, age about 29, height about 5'8". Medium build, long face, mole on left eyelid. Squints and sometimes wears spectacles.

2) Li Tsoh Sung (李竹生):

Native of Anwhei, age about 30, height about 5'6". Long dark greasy face. Gesticulates when speaking.

3) Zau Yoong (趙容):

Native of Kiangsu, age about 40, height 5'2". Slim build.

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Date.....19

Subject (in full)..... Page 3. .....

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

deep set eyes. Wears glasses. Known to be a heavy smoker of Golden Rat cigarettes. Member of "Central" and of the Special Party (G.P.U.).

4) Tien Sung (天生):

Native of Chekiang, age about 30, height 5'6". Slim build. Wears spectacles.

5) [redacted]

Liao Yoong Sung (廖擁生):

Native of Shanghai, age 30, height 5'5". Medium build. Small face and wears spectacles as a disguise.

712

B B Everst.

D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Extract of Daily Intelligence Report dated 11.2.33.

Arrest and Extradition of Important members of the Communist Youth League.

Two Chinese named Tsang Han Ching (张漢卿) alias Wong Yoong Zung (王永城) and Wong Seu Su (黄学素) alias Sung Chih Ming (孙际明), who are known to be the secretary of the Communis Youth League and the Chief of the Organization Department of the Communist Youth League respectively, were brought on Feb. 9 before the Second Branch of the Kiangsu High Court which made an order to have them handed over to the Chinese Authorities. These men were arrested on February 1 in a room used as the Central Headquarters of the Communist Youth League situated at No.5, Lane 56 Medhurst Road, where a search made by the Police resulted in the discovery of 69 documents and 68 different kinds of leaflets and other literature advocating communism. The documents related to communist activities in China and included reports on the progress of the movement in Kiangsi, Kiangsu, Hunan, Hupeh, Fokien, Kwangtung, Szechuen, Shantung and Manchuria.

The evidence presented in support of the charge showed that the accused joined the Communist Party about 1926 and subsequently were educated and trained as Communist propagandists in Moscow. Wong Seu Su alias Sung Chi Ming has a thorough knowledge of Chinese, Russian and English while Tsang Han Ching alias Wong Yoong Zung knows Russian and Chinese.

Special Branch S. 2.

February 17, 1933.

Received from the Shanghai Municipal Police all documents (Exhibits Nos. 1 to 16 inclusive), photos, keys and chops seized from No. Fc.5, Lane 56, Medhurst Road on February 1, 1933.

Signed : Wong Yung Hwa.

麥特赫司路56弄五号所抄獲之文件自一號至十六號及照片鎖匙等件如數收讫

黃永華 二月十七日

Fm. L.D.I.
Revised, 5-11.
G. 100 m. 10-32

5 copies.

Political Section

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 9/3/33. 19 F. I. R. No. .... Stn. No. 45452-4.

Reg. No. 5/84939-42 Stn. B'Well. Procurator Judge Yoeh. Chow. Zau.

High Court. Sheet No. 3.

Appl. Application is made for the disposal of certain property consisting of Furnitures and clothings seized at house 5 Lane 56 Medhurst Road on 1/2/33 as follows :-

Upstairs' front Room (West Portion).
1 Dressing table, 1 wardrobe, 4 chairs, 1 table, 1 iron bed complete, 1 mosquito covering, 1 counterpane, 3 bed sheets, 2 pillows.

Upstair's from Room (East Portion).
1 Dressing table, 10 articles of clothing, 4 prs shoes, 1 leather suit case, 1 tuble, 6 chairs, 2 small tables, 1 wardrobe, 1 bundle of knitting wool, 1 lady's hat, 1 iron bed(complete) 1 mosquito covering, 2 counterpanes, 3 bed sheets, 1 gent's silk shirt, 1 Gent's Jacket (Foreign cut), 1 wall picture, 4 pig skin boxes, 1 leather suit case, 1 basket (bamboo).

Attic.
3 cotton bedcovers, 1 wooden stool, 1 Gent's cotton shirt, 1 Gent's Waist coat (Foreign) 1 woollen scarf, 1 gent's tartan coloured tie, 1 bed sheet, 1 pillow, 1 towel, 4 Wooden stools, 1 iron bed (complete), 2 wooden tables, 1 revolving chair, 1 bamboo chair 1 iron stove, 5 spitoons (enemal) 1 Wooden tray, 1 porcelain tray, 1 Thermos flask, 1 writing desk, 2 wall pictures 1 wooden clothes stand.

Attic (Spare Room)
1 wooden table, 1 iron bed (compelte) 15 arts cotton clothing, 3 counterpanes, 1 bed sheet, 1 towel, 2 pillows, 1 electric ~~then~~ iron, 1 small chair.

Downstair's room (East Portion)
1 table clock, 6 chairs, 3 small tables, 3 wall pictures, 1 clothes stand, 1 dressing table, 1 wardrobe, 24 articles cotton clothing, 3 pig skin trunks, 3 counterpanes, 2 pillows, 1 iron bed (complete) 1 mosquito covering.

Downstair's front room(West Portion)
3 umbrellas, 3 small tables, 10 chairs, 1 bag rice, 9 articles clothing (cotton) 4 zinc candlesticks, 1 porcelain Buddah in wooden case, 1 gramaphone and 16 records, 2 porcelain vases, 1 red porcelain vase, 12 Chinese Paper scrolls and picture, 1 child's perambulator (Bamboo) 1 kitchen table, 1 kettle, various cooking utensils.

$4.60 in cahs, 1 silver ring, 1 gold platedring, 2 keys, 3 keys.

Proceedings.

Mr Lea appeared for the Police.
Mr Tsen Chee Vung appeared for the 4th accused and the S.P.S.B.
Mr Chang Ting appeared for the 2nd accused.
Mr Y.T.Van appeared for the 1st accused.
Mr Nyoh Sung appeared for the 3rd accused.

Mr Lea:- I ask the court that this case be heard in camera.

(request granted).

1st accused:- I went to see one named Mah Kwung about rice on that date, he lives with his sister at House No.5. This was the first time I ahd visited the house. I do not know the 2nd accused. I did not go to the 2nd accused's house. I went to No.5.

Fm. L.D.I.
Revised, 5-31.
G. 100 m. 10-32

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 19 F. I. R. No. Stn. No.

Reg. No. Stn. Procurator Judge

Reg. No.5/84939-42. Sheet. No.8.

Medhurst Road.

2nd accused:- I live on Rue Lafayette. I do not live at No.5. Medhurst Road. I was going to House No.4. but made a mistake.

3rd accused:- The 2nd accused lives in the upstairs room of my house.

2nd accused:- I dod not live their. I have no brother in Shanghai.

3rd accused:- The 2hd accused has lived in this house since the 21st of January.

2nd accused:- I do not live in the house. I was arrested downstairs.

4th accused:- I was fighting with the 1st and 2nd accused and they pulled me upstairs, there were severals females in the house who ran away.

Mr Tseu:- I ask the court that the accused be handed over to the S.P.S.B. for trial.

Mr Lea:- The police have no objection to the handing over of the accused and the 4th accused 's detention may be cancelled. During the period of remand the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd accused have made statements (produced). The Police make an application to the court for the disposal of the furniture in the house, and ask that the letters found be detained by the Police.

Mr Nyoh:- I object to the 3rd accused being handed over as there is no evidence against her. A representative of the S.P.S.B. ought to be called for to give evidence.

Mr Lea after judgement:- What about the furniture?.

3rd accused:- The property in the upstairs room belongs to the 2nd accused's brother.

2nd accused:- I have nothing to do with the furniture.

Decision. 1st and 2nd accused:- To be handed over to the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau. Exhibits in this case shall be handed over after one week.
3rd accused :- To be released on security.
The responsibility of guarantee of Liou Kuh Jing is cancelled.

Fm. L.D.I.
Revised, 5-31.
G. 100 m. 10-32

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 19 F. I. R. No. Stn. No.

Reg. No. Stn. Procurator Judge

Reg. No.5/84939-42. Sheet. No.9.

Decision. (Cont) The mentioned house furniture in the upstairs room to be temporarily kept by this court, it shall be kept pending claim and also auctioned. The money obtained from auction shall be kept for Six(6) months,if no claim is made after Six(6) months, it shall go to the Government Treasury.
1 bunch keys,2 rings(white and yellow) $3.00. in notes,$1.00. 3,20. cents, and 3 coppers are all to be kept in this court.

(1st and 2nd accused handed over on the 9/2/33.).

G.L.

O.C. (Special Branch)

MONI
S. B. REGISTRY

"B"

Station Reference
No. 325/1933.

Sungkiangwell
February 10, 33.

10

In response to an application made for the disposal of property at House 5, Lane 56 Hochurst Road, to the S.S.D. Court on the 9-2-33, the following directions were handed down.

"The mentioned house furniture in the upstairs room to be temporarily kept by the Court. It shall be pending claim and also auctioned. The money obtained from Auction shall be kept for 6(six) months. If no claim is made after 6(six) months, it shall go to the Government Treasury.
1 Bunch keys, 2 rings (white and yellow) $3.00 in notes, $1.00 and three 20 cents and 3 coppers, are all to be kept in this Court".

In pursuance of the above instructions, S/T Dalgetty Superintended the removal of all the property from these premises to the S.S.D. Court on the 10-2-33.
The female Yang Pung Tsung, who was released on security on the 9-2-33, lays claim to a certain amount of the said property, so she has been instructed to make an application to the Court for possession.

S.S.I.

Copy.

February 9. 1937

Municipal Advocate.

In view of the speedy recovery of Tsang Hai Ching and Wong Sev Su it will not be necessary for the Municipal Police to prosecute Inspector Lieu Kuh Jing who is alleged to have assaulted them. The matter will be brought to the attention of Lieu's superiors and Tsang and Wong will be told that they can institute private proceedings against him if they wish to do so. The objection to having Tsang and Wong handed over to the Chinese Authorities in connection with the assault no longer exists.

Signed. Officer in Charge,
Special Branch.

February 9. 1933.

Officer in Charge B' Well Station.

Dear Sir,

Re. Remand Prisoners,

Tsang Hai Ching.

Wong Seu Su

They were admitted in Municipal Police Hospital February 1, suffering from injuries to their heads and they are fit to be discherged from the hospital today.

Signed,

Wong Chang Lai. M.D.

Special Branch,

February 9,1933.

S.2

Handed to DS. Gill (Bissell) at 11.30 am 8/2/33. BBS

Please send Bubbling Well Station a list of the documents found in FC5, Lane 56 Medhurst Road, and a copy of the statement made by Wong Yong Zung alias Tsang Han Ching.

Please endeavour to obtain from Wong Yung Zung alias Tsang Han Ching information as to how the documents bearing on Communist work in various parts of the country were received and the manner in which they would be eventually dealt with.

Please arrange to have the documents marked with a cross in black pencil re-examined with a view to securing in English an account either in full or summarised form of all information they contain which is useful from the point of view of labour, political military or naval intelligence.

Please give special attention to the documents referring to Manchuria in view of the special facilities for "Red" propaganda afforded by the present conditions in that country.

noted 10/2/33.

J. P. Guiano

Officer i/c Sp.Br.

February 9 3.

Dear

I have to inform you that two Chinese named Wong Yong Zung alias Tsang Han Ching and Wong Seu Su alias Wong Shao Yang alias Sung Tsi Ming, who are alleged to be the Secretary of the Communist Youth League and Chief of the Organization Department of the Chinese Communist Youth League respectively, were arrested at No 5, Lane 56, Medhurst Road, on February 1, 1933.

I forward herewith for your information a list of the documents found at the place where the arrest was effected, a statement made by Wong Yong Zung alias Tsang Han Ching, and translations of the documents bearing the serial numbers 5"A" and 15"G".

If you will kindly send me a note giving the serial numbers of documents which you consider important, I shall arrange to obtain in English an account either in full or summarized form of all information they contain which is likely to be of interest.

I shall be thankful if you will send the note requested as early as possible, as the documents belong to the Chinese Authorities and will leave the possession of the Municipal Police in a few days.

Yours sincerely,

H. N. Stafford Esq
Capt. B. P. Disher

Translation of Exhibit No. 15, seized from No. Fo 5, Lane 56, Medhurst Road, on February 1, 1933.

MINUTES OF THE PRESIDIUM MEETING ON FEBRUARY 1, 1933.

Re Mobilization Work in Kiangsu on January 28.

(1) Eastern, Western, Southern and Northern Districts discussed.

(2) Western District - (300 persons) - Nine Mills, 100 persons; Dai (袋), 50 persons; unemployed workers, 50 persons; Shanghai Tramway Company, 5 persons.

Yangtszepoo District - (500 persons) - 100 persons each from Ying Ying (英英) and other Silk Filatures; Heng Foong, American, 50 persons; New & Old Two, Hanyang, Shanghai Waterworks, 15 persons; unemployed workers, 40 persons; one-third being female Group members.

Yingzisangkiang District - (500 persons) - Dong Shing, Yue Foong, Shanghai No.3 Mill, 50 persons; Wei Tung, Shanghai No.3 Mill, Sung Sing Nos. 6 and 9 Mills, 40 persons; female workers, 30 persons; restoration of cells in the San Yeu Towel Factory and establishing of unemployed workers cells (Za Hua Po 石花坡 District).

Pootung - (150 persons) - British American Tobacco Company 50 persons; Japan-China, Johnson, 20 persons.

Northern District - (50 persons) - Railway Cell, 30 persons; unemployed workers, 100 persons; rickshaw coolies, 50 persons; three silk filature cells, 40 newspaper venders, and 10 persons each in Cell of Coolies in Japanese Military Headquarters and Postal Workers.

Southern District - (300 persons) - Cells in New Yuen Silk Filature and a cheche; one steamship cell (s.s. Woosung of the China Navigation Company).

Kiangpei - (no concrete decision).

Shanghai Central District - (500 persons) - newspaper venders, telephone workers and the Wing On, Sincere and Sun Sun Companies.

Wusung - (not discussed).

Nanking's Condition - (no definite method).

(Kwan Jao (周邦) - (200 persons).

Nantao District - (130 persons).

Children Group, Military Affairs Committee and Anti-Imperialist League each decides to detail 100 persons.

Total about 1,000 to 2,000 persons.

All the workers of the Bus Company who are very brave in their struggles with the concern must be absorbed. The completion of the Winter Storm quarter is our most important point.

A demonstration on the January 28 Incident is one of our objects in the Winter Storm Quarter and this demonstration must be carried out with more energetic efforts than in the September 18 Affair.

Concrete measures must be drafted and a written document be drawn up in the name of the Provincial Committee of the Communist Party and sent to the District Committees for discussion.

As to the Winter Storm Quarter, I realize that this movement is possible. A strong struggle is required at present.

We were requested to call for 400 persons and the Party sends us 200 persons only.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF REPORTS TO PARTY.

1. (a) The Japanese military proceedings after the Shanhaikwan Incident etc.
   (b) Views on the Manifesto issued to the Soviet Government.
   (c) The developpement of fighting and the crisis of the revolution.
2. (a) The work carried out in the various provinces (Hunan, Fukien, Kwantung and Kwangsi.....)
   (b) Views on Soviet mobilization.

(c) Anti-Imperialism work.

(d) The one-dollar subscription movement.

(e) The work among the unemployed.

3. The livelihood of the Central Party.

4. The training of party-groups.

(Pu) The party corps should be classified into Central and Provincial corps.

(Kun) The Youth Corps should be regarded as equal to the other mass organizations.

It must be pointed out that Corps or Groups are first class assistants to the Party.

The training of Party Groups should be reported.

The centre of the struggle of the workers and their movements should be mentioned.

The Interior Organization of the Central Party.

(1) The investigation of branch parties.

"Kung" -- the Eastern District.

"Keng" -- the Western District.

"Pu" -- the Southern District.

"Chu" -- the Northern District.

"Shuen"-- the Central District.

Each man must submit his report once a month to the Branch Party.

Lenin Youths

Politicat (Wen) Mass Work (Ching Wang). and Organization Work (Jen).

Translation of Exhibit No. 5, Cover "A", seized from the new offices of the Central Headquarters of the Chinese Communist Youth League, No. Fc 5, Lane 56, Medhurst Road, on February 1, 1933.

PROGRAMME OF MEETINGS FOR THE SECOND MONTH OF STORM QUARTER.

1st week

	Jan. 11.	Plans for 2nd month and work to develop organization(secret work).	Tih(鉄) Nan(南)
Arrangements	Jan. 13.	Struggles in Japanese factories & unemployment movement (Yingshiang Village).	Nan(南) Hsen(軒) Hsu(許)
Conference.	Jan. 15.	Conclusion of 1st month of Winter storm quarter. Examination of Sung Sing Mill Struggles.	Tih(鉄) Hsien(軒) Nan(南) Ping(冰)

2nd week

Arrangements	Jan. 18.	Anti-Militarism Work (Tai Yen Miao Temple).	Ping(冰) Tih(鉄)
Arrangements	Jan. 20.	Work of Children Group, Electric Factory, xx Rd.	Nan(南) Hsien(軒)
Conference.	Jan. 22	Young Workers Dept. of Weaving Workers General Union: Railway Workers: 27.	Hsu(許) Tih(鉄) Tsoong(中)

3rd week

Arrangements.	Jan.25.	Marxism Education Movement. Electricity Branch.	Hsien(軒)
Arrangements.	Jan.27.	Problems of Executive Section. Old Bus Branch.	Nan(南) Hsien(軒)
Conference.	Jan.29.	Kiangwan. Woosung.	Tih(鉄) Ping(冰)

4th week

	Feb. 1.	Red Army Movement. Progressive organization Problems.	Ping(冰) Tih(鉄)
	Feb. 3.	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Feb. 5.	[illegible]	

5th week

	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

PLANS FOR SECOND MONTH OF WINTER STORM QUARTER

1. Conclusion of the first month work of the Winter storm movement and commencement of the 2nd month work. Tih(鉄).
   (a) Review of the experience and lessons gained through the organization of struggles of wireless stations, 9th factory (?), British American Tobacco Co., Shanghai No. 3 Cotton Mill, Sung Sing No. 1 Mill, unemployed workers, and anti-imperialist organizations.
   Propaganda: Publication of Special Issue of the "Vanguard".
   (b) x districts & Central Branches (Wireless Stations, Railway Workers, 9th factory, Mei Yah(美亞)Factory, Shanghai No.3 Mill, British American Tobacco Co., Sung Sing No. 1 Mill, and British Tramway Co.). Conclusion of 1st month, and plans for 2nd month.
   (c) Conclusion of 1st month and plans for 2nd month of the Kiangsu Provincial Committee must be discussed at the joint conference of Inspectors Committee and District Committees. Tih(鉄).
   (d) Organize 200 C.Y. members, 10 Sudden Attack Parties. Nan(南)

2. Year end struggles---employed young workers-------Hsu(許).
   (a) 9th factory, Gunny bag factory, Dong Shing Mill, Shanghai No. 3 Mill. Nan(南) and Hsu(許)
   (b) Sung Sing No. 1 Mill, Sung Sing No. 9 Mill, British American Tobacco Co., Old Awo Mill. Nan and Hsu.
   (c) Railway, British Tramway, Telegraph, Electric Co. Tih(鉄).
   (d) Building workers of Japanese Military and Police.

3. Year end struggles---unemployed workers.
   (a) Tai Yang Miao Temple, Chapei
   (b) Shih Hwei Yao, Chapei. Hsien(軒); Nan(南).
   (c) Workers Quarters of Sung Sing Mill. Nan(南).
   (d) Ying Shiang Village, Eastern Chapei. Hsien(軒).
   (e) Kiangwan Tih(鉄).
   (f) St. Catherine's Bridge. Hsu(許).

4. Anti-imperialist work. Hsien(軒).
   (a) Extend and consolidate the entertainment meetings in Eastern and Western districts. Hsien(軒); Nan(南).
   (b) Establish a Self-Salvation Society of Chapei Masses. Tih(鉄).
   (c) Establish Anti-Japanese Societies of Students of Various Schools. Hsien(軒).
   (d) Make arrangements to study inspect the struggles in Sung Sing Mills and anti-Japanese boycott. Hsien.
   (e) Organize parties to support the volunteer armies in the North-East. Hsien.
   (f) 'Fight' into the People's Rights Protection League and the Soviet Research Society. Hsien.
   (g) Organize anti-Japanese Volunteer Armies under different names. Military.
   (h) Make preparations to welcome the Red Army and proceed in racial revolutionary warfare.

5. Out-port activities. Ping (冰)
   (a) Nanking, Hukiang detail one inspector each with a letter of instructions. Tih, Ping.
   (b) [illegible] to be sent from Nanking and [illegible] to Kiangsu. Ping.
   (c) Wuhsi, Nanking letter of instructions. Hsien: Ping.
   (d) Detail representatives to Chinkiang and Soochow. [illegible]

6. Organization work.
   [illegible] to 1,000. [illegible]
   [illegible] in electricity [illegible]
   [illegible] groups to 1,000 children. [illegible]

Young Workers' Department inauguartes the Weaving Workers' General Union, the Young Workers Department of Tobacco Factory Workers'General Union as well as the unions of Secondhand Clothes Shop Workers and Shanghai Silk Weaving Factory Workers. Shu (洋).

10 recreation bodies; 4 civilization bodies. Shu; Hsien.(軒)

Make preparations and proceed in Marxism Education Movement. Hsien.

Reactionary and anti-traitor struggles. Tih (鉄)

Anti-reactionary struggles. Nan (南)

Systematic assistance to Executive Department - Organization members 10; propaganda members 10; unemployed workers 10. Nan.

Secret work. Ping (冰)

Methods as to how to lead branch offices. Nan.

Publish the 2nd issue and a special issue of the "Modern Youth" Magazine. Hsien.

Devise means to safeguard the distribution of publication to various districts. Ping.

Collect a League fee of $20. Nan.

王永城即
ong Yoong Zung (王雲程) alias Wong Wing
ung 王明栋) alias Wang Sin Chung 王慎钟.
D.S. Pitts and D.S.Tilton.

Hankow, Hunan

Police Hotel Feb. 6, 1928. Clerk Zung.

My name is Wong Yoong Zung (王雲程即王永城) alias Wong Ming Tung (王明栋), aged 26, native of Hankow, Hunan, married, coolie by profession.

I first studied at a primary school in Hankow when I was seven years of age and remained there until I was eleven. I learned to read and write whilst there. After leaving this school I commenced working as an apprentice at the Hau Tai (保泰油店) Oil Shop, Hankow where I stayed for two years. Leaving this position I made my way to the Ma Tu Tien (駐馬店), Honan, in order to work as a coolie in the Yuen Fong (元丰蛋厂) Egg Factory. I remained there for two years.

Leaving here I went to Hankow and worked as a coolie in the Hwo Jien (和記蛋厂) Egg Factory - a British concern. My salary in this post was $5 per month and I stayed here for two years. After this I managed to obtain a job as an apprentice in the Hwo Fong (華丰) Cloth Factory in Hankow. I served two years apprenticeship, afterwards becoming a worker. Altogether I stayed here for three years.

Through the recommendation of a fellow-countryman named Yi Ts Ching (易志卿), I obtained a position as a coolie in the Tuh Ming (德明) Hotel, Hankow, my wages being $9. I worked here until the end of 1926.

Whilst on night duty in this hotel, I spent my days studying at a Labourers' School in Hankow, where revolutionary ideas were installed in my mind. Consequently, believing these doctrines, I joined the Communist Party, but this was [illegible]

the rupture between the Communist and Kuomintang Parties.

In March 1927, I came to Shanghai with the object of proceeding to ~~xhax~~ Moscow, but I was unable to make any connection with the Party here until December 1927, when 45 other young students and members of the Communist Party, I left for Vladivostock by the s.s. Pingwo. We stayed in Vladivostock for one month before proceeding to Moscow, where I studied at the Sun Yat Sen University until the end of 1931, when I was ordered to return to Shanghai to work with the Chinese Communist Party. I travelled via Manchuria and arrived in Shanghai at the end of December, 1931.

I stayed in various hotels in Shanghai after my arrival, until the end of January 1932, paying my expenses with G$20, which was given to me by the Communist Party before I left Russia.

At the beginning of February, acting on instructions given by the Communist Party in Russia, I got into touch with agents of the Communist Party in China, who were residing at a lodging House the whereabouts of which I do not remember.

I received instructions from one Lo Ting Yien (羅登賢) a Cantonese clerk in the National Labour Federation to work with that Society, whose HQS were at that time situated at Tai Oen Li (泰安里), North Honan Road. Lo is at present working as a Communist Inspector in Manchuria.

It was at this time that I met Sung Chi Ming (宋紀明) the Chief of the Organisation Department of the Communist Youth League. Sung was trained in Russia and can speak

and write English and Russian perfectly well.

At about the same time, instructions were received from the Communist Party to proceed to a certain foreign house on Bubbling Well Road near Gordon Road. I went with Ho Ting Yien and an interpreter, and after meeting the foreigner we discussed the many phases of communism in all its branches. The foreigner also gave us instructions as to how to act. One of the photographs that you have just shown to me I definitely recognise as the foreigner I then met. (NOTE: Six photographs of known or suspected foreign communists were shown to the prisoner and he unhesitatingly picked out the photograph of V. ROVER as the man he met at the house on Bubbling Well Road.)

This man's description is as follows:-

Over 30 years of age, about 5'8" in height, stout build, dark wavy hair short at the back, wears glasses, good teeth at the front, broad round face, with a mole on I believe the right cheek, high forehead, dark eyebrows, big mouth, wears glasses, hairy hands, speaks English and Russian, dark shaven. Sometimes carries a walking stick and is smartly dressed.

After being affiliated to the National Labour Federation of which I was Chief of the Organisation Department, I was transferred to the Shanghai Labour Union, a lower grade of the former Federation, with its offices in a house on Haining Road, the number of which I do not remember. My position here was "Acting Clerk" the original clerk having been arrested. I remained in this capacity for six weeks after which [illegible]

transferred to the Kiangsu Provincial Committee, the offices of which at that time were located at Yok Ling Li (毓林里) Tiku Road. My position was a clerk, and I remained in this capacity from May until September 1932, when I was ordered by the Party to join the 10th. Red Army, then engaged in guerilla warfare. I refused to go and stayed at 867 Loong Sie Li (隆西里), Avenue Road. As I was reluctant to go to the front, the Party transferred me to the Communist Youth League after the raid on the Matters headquarters in November 1932, making me take the place of Zung Ping Woo (傷炳和) who had been arrested and who had been the former clerk.

I began my duties on January 1, 1933 with temporary offices in the upstairs portion of a coffin shop opposite the Kwang Hwa Theatre (光華), Avenue Edward, French Concession.

About the middle of January we removed our offices to 5 Tsang Ka Hwo Yoen (曾家花園) Medhurst Road and at the same time had another office installed at 3 Wen Yuen Fong (文元坊), S Ka Jau (褚家橋) French Concession.

On February 1st. Sung and myself were reading communist documents in the premises at 5 Tsang Ka Hwo Yoen, Medhurst Rd. and at about 3 p.m. two persons came and arrested us. Last October or November the Public Safety Bureau attempted to arrest Sung Chi Ming in the French Concession but he escaped from them and that, I think, is why they hit us with their pistol butts.

The standing committee of the Communist Youth League consisted of Woo Kah Tum (賀崑金), Sung Chi Ming [illegible]

and myself. Woo Kuh Zien's description is as follows:-

About 5'5" in height, medium build, broad sallow face, small eyes, brushed back short hair, wears foreign and Chinese clothing, no peculiarities, Russian trained, can speak English and Russian though not as well as Tung Chi Ming.

During January of this year when I was working in the Communist Youth League, in a foreign house on Avenue Joffre near the Kwa Tha (國泰) Theatre, I met a foreigner four times - once a week. This foreigner is said to be a clerk of the Communist Youth League of the United States of America and Tung Chi Ming told me that he was an American. We used to discuss various phases of communism and he gave us advice and instructions regarding the party. His description is as follows:-

Aged between 20 and 28, 5'7" in height, slim build, light brown hair combed back, thick eyebrows, deep set eyes, good teeth, no glasses, fair hair on hands, thin long face, fair complexion, broad forehead, clean shaven, smartly dressed, single shirt cuffs, smokes cigarettes, nicotine stained fingers, fond of beer.

I wish to see Zung Ping Woo and to renounce all connection with the Communist Party and I desire to assist the Kuo-minteng.

Signed:-Wong Yoong Zung.

Officer i/c S.B.

"B"

Station Reference No. 225/1933.

Bubblingwell February 9th, 33.

9

At 8 am the 9-2-33 D.S. Hunt took both male accused to the Police Hospital where they were X-rayed.
The result of this examination however would not have been apparent until too late for production at Court, so later, acting on the instructions of the Officer i/c Special Branch, D.S. Hunt obtained a Memo from Dr. Wong, the Surgeon i/c the case, stating that both accused were fit to be discharged from Hospital.

& copy attached to file

On the strength of this, the Officer i/c Special Branch instructed that no further action be taken against B.P.S. Insp: Lieu Kuh Jing(吕克勤).

S2, not correct. Please attach my chit.

The three suspected Communists and Lieu Kuh Jing again appeared before the S.S.D. Court at 1 pm the 9-2-33.
The Police offered no evidence against the latter, and he was released. A representative of the Bureau of Public Safety applied for the others to be handed over for trial.

Actual copy attached to file on 11/2/33. S2.

The charge sheet was endorsed as follows :-

"Tsang Han Ching and Wong Sau Su, to be handed over to the Bureau of Public Safety".
Evidence regarding the case to be handed over in one week's time".
(At present being translated by Special Branch.)
"Yang Fung Tsung to be released on bail".
Arrangements have been made for the Court officials to take over all property remaining at Hse. 5, Lane 86 Medhurst Road, at 10 am the 10-2-33.

A.C. Special Branch.

Reports 5-6. were made by DS. Pitts, No 7 by DSI Forrest.

"B"

Station Reference
No. 325/1933.

Bubbling Well
February 8th, 33.

8

On the 8-2-33, D.S. Hunt took both of the male accused, Tsang Han Ching(張漢卿) and Wong Seu Su(黃守素) to the Police Hospital, and requested a certificate regarding the possibility of any future ill effects resultant from the wounds they received on the 1-2-33.

The Surgeon in Charge bearing in mind the object of this request, stated that he was not prepared to issue such a certificate, unless he first examined X-ray photographs of the craniums of both prisoners. X-ray photographs cannot be taken until the 9-2-33 and the negatives will not be ready for perusal until too late for an opinion to be offered to the Court, therefore when the accused re-appear on the 9-2-33, an application will be made for an extension of the Writ of Detention, say until the 13/14-2-33.

In a statement made by Tsang Han Ching to D.S. Pitts, on the 6-2-33, the maker confesses to being Wong Yoong Sung(黃永誠) Secretary of the Communist Youth League, and he alleges that Wong Seu Su, is really Sung Tshi Ming([illegible]) Chief of the Organization Dept. of the Communist Youth League.

This coincides with the original report of Inspr Liou Kuh Jing ([illegible]) B.P.S. who was instrumental in effecting their arrest. In consideration of this, the A.C. Special Branch, recommends that they be handed over to the B.P.S. for trial.

This recommendation is endorsed by the M.A. who has instructed the A/M.A. to take the case accordingly.

[illegible] 11/2/33

NCSB
Sir:
Kindly bring
Prisoners from
Bruce henceforth.
[illegible] S.2
9/2/33

Reference parts underlined.
Tsang Han Ching made a further statement to DI Villiers & DS Pitts on [illegible]
[illegible] 11/2/33

8

The 1st named may be taken to be the lessee of the upper portion of House No. 5 Lane 56 Rechurst Road, where about 120 documents, now conclusively proved to relate to Communistic activities in 8 Chinese Provinces and Manchuria, were found.

A A list of the said documents has been forwarded to Sup't. Yorke, M.A's Office, by D.S.I. Everest.

The 1st accused is identified as the lessee by the female Yang Pung Tsung(楊本貞) and the 2nd accused is identified as his frequent visitor.

A nominal charge of Propagating Communism Contrary to Art. 6 of the Laws Governing the Punishment of Persons who commit acts with intent to injure the Republic of China, has been laid against the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd accused.

The charge against Insp. Lieu Kuh Ling(呂克靈) still on Writ of Detention, will have to remain as it is, until after a further period of detention, unless other instructions are made by the Court.

S2. Reference "A" please send a list of these documents as well as the two which have been done away with

9.2.38

D.S.I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

"B"

Station Reference No. 325/33.

Bubblingwell February 8th, 33.

4

On the 8-2-33 Tsang Han Ching(張漢卿) was pronounced fit to leave the Police Hospital, but as he affects to be crazy, (malingering) he will not be discharged until just before he is again taken before Court at 1pm the 9-2-33. He was removed from Hospital at 8.30am the 8-2-33 and both he and Wong Seu Su(黃守素) were seen by the staff of No. 8, Lane 56 Medhurst Road, who failed to identify either of them They were then taken to the F.P. Bureau to be photographed, and to Special Branch Office for further interrogation. No charges have been preferred against any of the accused, but I am definitely informed that the Bureau of Public Safety Officials, will on the 9-2-33 apply for the extradition of (1) Tsang Han Ching(張漢卿) alias Wong Yuin Sung(黃雲松) (2) Wong Seu Su(黃守素) alias Shao Yang(曉陽) alias Sung Tsai Ming(宋子明) and (3) Yang Pung Tsung.

If so the M.A. will be requested to ask the Court to dispose of the property at Hse 8, Lane 56 Medhurst Road, at the same time, so that Police on duty there may be released for other work.

Regarding the B.P.S. Inspector, Liou Kah Jing(劉光鏡), still on Writ of Detention, no definite instructions have been received, but it is understood that if the Police Hospital Surgeon will issue a certificate to the effect that the two men treated by him, will suffer no future ill-effects from their injuries, the officer i/c Special Branch, will agree to the cancellation of any further action against Liu Kah

Sd Reference "A" This is not really so.

The matter will be referred to Crown Advocate for ordinary action. [illegible] Magistrate [illegible] Mr. [illegible]

Jing.

If such a certificate is obtainable, it will be produced in Court on the 9-2-33.

D. S. I.

W.G.

9:2:'33.

Fm. 2
G. 5000-11-32

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch S-2. Station

REPORT

Date February 8, 1933.

Subject (in full) Case against Tsang Han Ching (張漢卿) alias Wong Yoong Zung (王永城) and Wong Seu Su (黃守素) alias Sung Chi Ming (孫際明).

Made by D.S.I. Everest. Forwarded by [illegible]

I forward herewith a revised list of the communist literature seized by the Municipal Police from a room on the 2nd floor of No.5, Lane 56 Medhurst Road, on February 1, 1933.

Of the documents in question - about 120 in number- the majority deal with communist activities in Manchuria, Kiangsi, Kiangsu, Hunan, Hupeh, Shantung, Szechuen, Fokien and Kwangtung. The only documents of any significance relating to local affairs are exhibits No.5 (Cover "A") and No.15. Full translations of these documents are being prepared.

There is no doubt that the documents are the official records of the Communist Youth League and that the room from which they were seized is the Central Headquarters of the Communist Youth League.

Although the Public Safety Bureau officials since the commencement of this case have maintained that the two male accused arrested in the house at Medhurst Road are respectively (1) Wong Yoong Zung (王永城) - Secretary of the Communist Youth League and (2) Sung Chi Ming (孫際明) - Chief of the Organization Department of the Communist Youth League, there has been no evidence in our possession to substantiate this statement. However, the confession of the Ist accused - Tsang Han Ching (張漢卿) alias Wong Yoong Zung (王永城) - made before D.S. Pitts and Clerk Zung Zoong Oen at the Police Hospital on February 6 regarding his own and the 2nd accused's connection with the Communist Youth League removes all doubt concerning their identity.

In view of the foregoing, taken into consideration with the statement of the female prisoner Yang Pang Tsung (楊芳蓉) to the effect that the 2nd accused actually rented and occupied the room in which the communist documents were found at No5,

Fm. 2
G. 5000-11-32

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject (in full)..... Page 2.

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

Lane 56 Medhurst Road under the name "Ling" (林), and that the 1st accused often visited Ling, materially strengthens the case against the prisoners.

In view of these facts, remembering especially that the majority of the seized documents refer to communist activities in the Interior, I respectfully wish to state that I am of the opinion that the request of the Chinese Authorities for the extradition of the accused is justified.

R.B. Everest.
D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

No objection to extradition. Mr Legal Department, Provided no obstacle exists in the legal aspects of the case, I wish to endorse the recommendation of D.S.I. Everest that these men be handed over to the Chinese Authorities. This is really a continuation of the Kiangsi Road case, and the conspiratory work in which the prisoners were engaged extends to all parts of the country.

Feb 8, 1933

P.S.B. make application.

Thomas
Sp. Br.

RevisedList of communist literature seized from No. Fc 5, Lane 56, Medhurst Road, on February 1, 1933.

1) 7 filing covers.

COVER "A" (marked "Documents of the Kiangsu Provincial Committee: Publications and other things.")

This cover contains the following:-

(1) Blank investigation form for Branches of Communist Youth League, purporting to emanate from the Organization Department of the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of C.Y. One copy

(2) Four different kinds of Communist Handbills bearing on the Anniversary of January 28th (Shanghai incident) and the Japanese invasion of Northern China, purporting to emanate from the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of C.Y. (These handbills are of the usual communist nature). One copy each.

(3) Handbill entitled "The Unemployment Movement in Shanghai", containing the proposed demands of unemployed workers. Purporting to emanate from the Preparatory Office of Shanghai Unemployed Workers Committee. One copy

(4) Handbill entitled "General Principles of Anti-Japanese and ANTI-Imperialist Propaganda", urging the people to resist foreign invasions. One copy

(5) Document entitled "Programme of Meetings for the second month of the Storm Quarter.". The following is a summarized translation:-

"January 11: Plans for Second Month and Work to develop organization.
" " 13: Struggles in Japanese factories and Unemployment Movement (Yinghsiangkong Village).
" " 15: Conclusion of the 1st month of the Winter Storm Quarter and Inspection of the struggles in Sung Sing Cotton Mill.
" " 18: Anti-Militarism Work (Tai Yang Miao, Chapei).
" " 20: Work of Children Group; Electric Factory, xx Road.
" " 23: Youth Department of Cotton Mill Workers Federation; Railway, 27.
" " 25: Marxism Education Movement; Branch of Electricity Workers.
" " 27: Problems of the Executive Staff of the Old Mee (Cotton Mill) Branch.
" " 29: Kiangyen and Kuehow (Kiangsu).
" Feb. 1: Red Army Movement.
" " 3: Work of the Postal Branch.
" " 5: Inspection of Secret Work.
" " 8: Work in Shanhaikwan.
" " 10: Working Plans for the 3rd month. "

(6) Communist Literature relating to Manchuria:-
Handbill entitled "Work of the Manchuria Provincial Committee in connection with the Winter Storm Quarter." One copy
Report from [illegible]), in Manchuria, on the general situation in Manchuria. One copy
Report from [illegible] Committee in Manchuria [illegible] work of [illegible] (C.C.). One copy

1) 7 filing covers:

C O V E R "B"

(Marked "Documents of the Central of the Chinese Communist Youth League: letters, resolutions, circulars, plans, publications, and other things.")

(1) Mimeographed booklet entitled "Letter to Youth Vanguards in Soviet areas in China, from the Executive Committee of the Communist Youth International", received on June 1, 1932. This letter tells about how to improve the working efficiency of the Chinese Youth Vanguards in Soviet Areas. One copy

(2) Mimeographed handbills entitled "Circulars Nos. 40 and and 41, from Central", containing the general principles of propaganda to be conducted on the Anniversaries of death of Rosa Luxemburg and Lenin, and the Shanghai Incident. (Copies have previously been obtained by the Police). One copy each.

(3) Mimeographed booklet entitled "Duties of the Group in White Areas", dated June 28, 1932. One copy (Copies have previously been obtained by Police).

(4) Handbill entitled "Campaign for new members on the anniversary of September 18th". One copy (Copies have previously been obtained by Police).

(5) Handbill entitled "Resolutions relating to the Winter Storm Movement", dated October 10. One copy (Copies have previously been obtained by Police).

(6) Handbill entitled "General principles of Struggles of Chinese Young Workers, and Labouring and Poor Masses", dated August 1, 1932, purporting to emanate from the Central of the Communist Youth League. This handbill urges the masses to carry out their daily struggles, to oppose capitalists and landlords, and to support the Soviet movement in China by force of arms. One copy

(7) Handbill entitled "General Principles of Discussion on the enforcement of the Winter Storm Movement", dated December 15, 1932. One copy

(8) Handbill entitled "Propaganda material for the anniversary of January 28th (Shanghai incident)", dated January 28, 5.
(Copies have previously been obtained by the Police).
One copy

(9) Handbill entitled "Recent Propaganda Matter", dated January 29, purporting to emanate from the Propaganda Department of the Central of the Communist Youth League, demanding the release of all political offenders. One copy

(10) Communist periodicals:-
[illegible] issue No. 2.
[illegible] issue Nos. 11 to 14.
(These two periodicals contain articles on the Anniversary of the Lenin Commemoration Meeting, the Winter Movement, and Labour Day in Russia.)

1) 7 filing covers:-

COVER "C"

Marked "documents of the Central of the Chinese Communist Party".

(1) Handbill entitled "Letter to various grades of the Party relating to publication work", dated January 13, 1933, from the Central of the Communist Party. This pamphlet urges communist branches to discuss ways and means to improve their publication work and to report to Central the result of their present publication work.
One copy

(2) Handbill entitled "Urgent Notice", bearingon the arrest of Wong Bing in Tientsin on Dec. 14, 1932. (Copies have previously been obtained by Police).
One copy

3) Three different handbills bearing on the Anniversary of the Canton Uprising, Year End Struggles, and the Invasion ofNorthern China by Japan, purporting to emanate from the Central of the Communist Party. (Copies have previously been obtained by the Police).
One copy each

(4) Handbill entitled "Five Minutes Report in connection with the arrest of Wong Bing", dated 17.1.33, purporting to emanate from the Central Propaganda Department. (Copies have previously been obtained by the Police).
One copy

(5) Handbill entitled "General Principles of Propaganda in connection with the January 28th Anniversary". (Copies have previously been obtained by the Police).
One copy

(6) Handbill entitled "Letter to Masses throughout the country", dated 7.1.33, purporting to emanate from the Central of the Communist Party and the Communist Youth League, bearing on the Japanese invasion of China.
(Copies have previously been obtained by the Police).
One copy

(7) Handbill entitled "General Principles of Propaganda in connection with the Anniversary of the Canton Uprising", purporting to emanate from the Central Propaganda Department. One copy
(Copies have previously been obtained by the Police.)

(8) Communist periodicals entitled "Struggles, issues 31, 33, and 34", containing articles of the usual communist nature).
(Copies have previously been obtained by the Police)
One copy each

(9) "Female Workers Pictorial News, issue No. 1". One copy
(Copies have previously been obtained by the Police).

1) 7 filing covers:-

COVER "D"

Marked "Documents of Soviet Areas in North-Eastern Kiangsi".

(1) Handbill entitled "Work of the North-Eastern Kiangsi Committee during May", dated June 13. One copy

(2) Handbill entitled "Work of the North-Eastern Kiangsi Committee during June", dated July 15. One copy

(3) Handbill entitled "Work during the 1st month of the Winter Storm Quarter in Kiangsi". One copy

(4) Handbill entitled "Work during the second month of the Winter Storm Quarter in Kiangsi". One copy

(5) Handbill entitled "Report of the Propaganda Department of the Provincial Committee in North-Eastern Kiangsi", dated September 18. One copy

(6) A lengthy report addressed to "Central" from the Provincial Committee in North-Eastern Kiangsi, dated December 1, 1932, on the following subjects:-
X a) General social conditions in Soviet Areas in North-Eastern Kiangsi.
X b) Activities of the Communnist Party in North-Eastern Kiangsi.
X b) Strength of the Red Armies in North Eastern Kiangsi.
One copy.

(7) Circular from the Committee in Northern-Eastern Kiangsi telling about the anti-reactionist movement there. One copy

(8) Circular from the Committee in Northern -Eastern Kiangsi bearing on the weekly propaganda for supporting Red Armies. One copy.

(9) Circular from the Committee in North-Eastern Kiangsi reporting the loss of documents belonging to the Youth League in connection with the bombing of Kao Yang Hsien in Kiangsi. One copy

(10) Handbill bearing on the enforcement of the Labour Protection Law, purporting to emanate from the Committee in North-Eastern Kiangsi. One copy

(11) Circular bearing on the Winter Storm Movement in North-Eastern Kiangsi, from the Provincial Committee in that area. One copy

(12) Circular containing the resolutions of the Committee in North-Eastern Kiangsi to accelerate the work of the Communist youth league in that province. (Dated July 31, 1932). One copy

(13) Circular bearing on the work of the Youth League in the Districts of North-Eastern Kiangsi, purporting to emanate from the Committee in that area. (Dated August 24, 1932) One copy

C O V E R " D " (2)

(14) Circular entitled "Work of the Communist Youth League in Northern-Eastern Kiangsi in the Anti-Reactionary Movement", dated September 7, 1932. One copy

(15) Circular entitled "Education Work of the Provincial Committee in North-Eastern Kiangsi", dated September 17, 1932. One copy

(16) Circular entitled "Report of the Propaganda Department of the Committee in North-Eastern Kiangsi on the publication of communist newspapers." One copy (dated October 4, 1932)

(17) Circular entitled "Report on the conclusion of the Storm Period(June 23 to Sept. 23)", purporting to emanate from the Committee in North-Eastern Kiangsi. (Dated October 18, 1932) One copy

(18) Circular entitled "Resolution of the Committee in North-Eastern Kiangsi in connection with the Anniversary of the Canton Uprising "(Dated November 27, 1932). One copy

(19) A note addressed to "Central" (Communist Youth League) from the Provincial Committee in North-Eastern Kiangsi requesting that, owing to lack of hands, the order for the transfer of Comrade Kuan Ying(關英) from Kiangsi be withdrawn. (Undated). One copy.

(20) A letter addressed to "Central" from the Provincial Committee in North-Eastern Kiangsi, dated September 19, 1932, asking for approval to dismiss from the Communist League of Comrade Waung Ming(黃明), a member of the Standing Committee of the Provincial Committee in North-Eastern Kiangsi, for having committed mistakes in his daily work. One copy

(21) A letter addressed to "Central" from Comrade Wen Yoong Tsing(溫雍清), dated October 12, 1932, reporting that he returned from Northern Fokien on October 8 after having participated in the movement of the 10th Red Army. One copy

1) 7 filing covers:-

COVER "E"

Marked "Documents of Manchuria". (However, the cover contains other documents)

(1) Minute of regular meeting (? of the Standing Committee of the Communist Youth League) held on January 18, 1933, to discuss ways and means to effect the release of Wong Bing(黄 [illegible]) who was arrested in Tientsin in December 1932. The following resolutions were passed:-

(a) To issue circular telegrams in name of the mass organizations to protest against the arrest of Wong Bing, a member of the committee of the International Anti-Imperialist League and leader of anti-Japanese and labour movements.

(b) To suggest to the Chinese Soviet Government and Red Armies to offer the exchange of Kuomintang officials captured by the Red Armies for Wong Bing and other political offenders in gaol.

(c) To send masses in the name of public bodies to join the People's Rights Protection League of China in order to oppose their leaders and press them to assist in the movement to effect the release of arrested warriors.

(d) To collect contributions for the relief of the families of the arrested persons.

(2) Document entitled "Winter Storm Movement in Kiangsu", bearing on labour struggles in Shanghai and other places during the Winter of 1932.

(3) Minute of meeting held on January 5, discussing the Japanese invasion of China and the extension of the anti-Japanese movement of workers.

X (4) Three sheets of paper containing notes on labour disputes.

COVER "F"

Marked "Documents of Hunan, Hupeh, and Kiangsi".

(1) Pamphlet entitled "Report of the Provisional Provincial Committee of the Communist Youth League of Hunan, Hupeh and Kiangsu to the Soviet District Central Bureau of the Communist Youth League", bearing on the work of the League in Soviet areas.

(2) Pamphlet containing a report by a certain comrade on his inspection of the work done by the C.Y. in Hunan, Hupeh and Kiangsi.

(3) Letter addressed to "Central" by Eung Lih([illegible]), dated December 25, reporting his arrest in Hunan in June and the circumstances under which he managed to escape.

1) 7 filing covers:-

COVER "G"

This cover contains a register of documents and pamphlets contained in the other six covers.

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2) Documents ~~contained~~ marked "Fokien".

(a) Letter from Amoy Central City Committee to Foochow City City Committee urging the latter to accelerate its work in connection with Winter Storm Movement.

(b) Letter from Amoy City Committee to Tsing Nan Hsien District Committee urging the latter to report ~~mm~~ if any resolutions have been reached in connection with the Winter Storm Movement in Tsing Nan District, Fokien.

(c) Document containing the general principles of work of the Amoy District Committee in connection with the Winter Storm Movement.

(d) Booklet containing a lengthy report of the Amoy City Committee on its work done during the Winter Storm period.

(e) Pamphlet containing a letter from the Amoy City Committee to its branches in connection with the Winter Storm Movement.

(f) Pamphlet containing the resolutions of the Amoy City Committee in connection with Autumn Struggles in Amoy.

(g) Pamphlet containing the resolutions of the Amoy City Committee on the propaganda work to be carried out on the anniversary of the October Revolution.

(h) Report addressed to "Central" from Comrade Siao Wong (小王) on the working efficiency of the Amoy City Committee.

(i) Booklet containing a report of the Amoy City Committee on the general situation in Amoy in September.

(j) Document containing a resolution of the conference of active elements at Tsaggchow, Fokien, to oppose Tsai Yah Ming(蔡伯明).

(k) A note from Foochow District Committee to "Central" requesting that ~~[illegible]~~ the Foochow Committee be made independent from the Amoy Committee. (Dated November 4).

(L) Booklet entitled "Land Regulations of the Chinese Soviet", published in Amoy.

1) 7 filing covers:-

COVER "G"

This cover contains a register of documents and pamphlets contained in the other six covers.

---

2) Documents marked "Fokien".

(a) Letter from Amoy Central City Committee to Foochow City City Committee urging the latter to accelerate its work in connection with Winter Storm Movement.

(b) Letter from Amoy City Committee to Tsing Nan Hsien District Committee urging the latter to report if any resolutions have been reached in connection with the Winter Storm Movement in Tsing Nan District, Fokien.

(c) Document containing the general principles of work of the Amoy District Committee in connection with the Winter Storm Movement.

(d) Booklet containing a lengthy report of the Amoy City Committee on its work done during the Winter Storm period.

(e) Pamphlet containing a letter from the Amoy City Committee to its branches in connection with the Winter Storm Movement.

(f) Pamphlet containing the resolutions of the Amoy City Committee in connection with Autumn Struggles in Amoy.

(g) Pamphlet containing the resolutions of the Amoy City Committee on the propaganda work to be darried out on the anniversary of the October Revolution.

(h) Report addressed to "Central" from Comrade Siao Wong(小王) on the working efficiency of the Amoy City Committee.

(i) Booklet containing a report of the Amoy City Committee on the general situation in Amoy in September.

(j) Document containing a resolution of the conference of active elements at Tsangchow, Fokien, to oppose Tsai Yah Ming(蔡協民).

(k) A note from Foochow District Committee to "Central" requesting that the Foochow Committee be made independent from the Amoy Committee. (Dated November 4).

(L) Booklet entitled "Land Regulations of the Chinese Soviet", published in Amoy.

3) Documents marked "Guiding Letters". (Relating to MANCHURIA)

(a) Booklet containing a lengthy letter from "Central" to Manchurian Committee pointing out how to improve the communist propaganda in Manchuria.

(b) Pamphlet containing the resolutions of the Mukden Special Committee to carry out the Winter Storm Movement.

(c) Pamphlet containing a letter from the Manchurian Provincial Committee to Bai Shih Hsien Committee instructing the letter to accelerate the Anti-Japanese propaganda.

(d) Pamphlet containing a letter from the Manchurian Provincial Committee to Mukden Special Committee urging the latter to accelerate its anti-Japanese work.

(e) Pamphlet containing a letter from the Mukden Special Committee accepting the resolutions of the Manchurian Provincial Committee to oppose opportunism.

(f) Pamphlet containing the resolutions of the Mukden Special Committee on the work to be done in connection with the September 18th Anniversary.

(g) Pamphlet containing the resolutions of the Manchurian Provincial Committee on anti-militarism work.

(h) Booklet entitled "Work to extend the racial war in Manchuria", including the enforcement of the Winter Storm Movement.

(i) Pamphlet entitled "Resolutions of the Manchurian Provincial Committee relating to the work of the Chu Ho Hsien Committee".

(j) Booklet containing a report by a certain comrade on the general situation in Manchuria, dated July 5.

(k) Pamphlet containing reports by a certain comrade on his inspection of Manchuria in July.

(L) Pamphlet containing a report of the Manchurian Provincial Committee on its work done during the Winter Storm Period.

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4) Specimen copies of handbills issued by the Communist Party:-

(a) Five different handbills bearing on the January 28th Anniversary.

(b) One handbill demanding the release of Wong Bing.

(c) One handbill containing workers' demands.

(Copies of the above handbills have previously been obtained by the Police).

5) A note addressed to Central from Zeu Hsien Committee(?) containing a statement of accounts of small amounts of money spent for propaganda etc.
A handbill purporting to emanate from the Zeu Hsien Committee bearing on the general situation there.

6) Documents marked "Shantung".

(a) A sheet of paper containing rough notes appearing to be a statistics of "Red" elements in Shantung.

(b) Handbill purporting to emanate from the C.Y. Special Committee of Shantung bearing on propaganda work to be done during the Winter vacation.

(c) Handbill purporting to emanate from the C.Y. Tsinan District Committee urging students to support the Chinese Soviet movement.

(d) Pamphlet containing a comprehensive report of the C.Y. Special Committee of Shantung on its work done during September.

(e) Pamphlet bearing on the arrangements made by the C.Y. Special Committee of Shantung to commemorate the September 18th Anniversary.

(f) Letter dated 1.2.33 from C.Y. Shantung Special Committee to Central requesting it to cancel the Tsinan Committee.

(g) Letter dated 2.1.33 from C.Y. Shantung Special Committee to Central stating that the secretary of the committee is receiving the special attention of the authorities and requesting that some comrade be appointed to replace him.

(h) Report(undated) from C.Y. Shantung Special Committee on agitation among students in Tsinan.

(i) Report(undated) from C.Y. Shantung Special Committee on guerrilla warfare at Shih Tsau, Shantung.

(J) Letter from Shantung (unsigned) reporting agitation among the students of the Tsinan Secondary School.

7) Documents marked "Shensi"

X (a) Booklet entitled "Comrade Yang's report on the conditions and work of the Communist Youth League in Shensi".

X (b) Pamphlet entitled "Resolutions of the C.Y. in Shensi in connection with the students movement".

(c) Pamphlet entitled "Resolutions of the C.Y. Shensi Committee in connection with the September 18th Anniversary".

X (d) Booklet bearing on the Winter Storm Movement in Shensi.

X (e) Report from Shensi bearing on the International Youth Day Movement and the conditions of work of the C.Y. in Shensi.

8) Communist Periodical entitled "Lenin Livelihood", issues Nos. 13, 14,15,16,and 17, containing articles of the usual communist nature. One copy each.

9) Communist Literature marked "Miscellaneous".

(a) Pamphlet entitled "Resolutions on Year End Struggles", purporting to emanate from the Central of the Chinese Communist Party, dated December 11, 1932.
(A copy of this pamphlet has previously been obtained by the Police).

(b) Pamphlet entitled "Propaganda material relating to the celebration of the victories of the Red Armies", purporting to emante from the Central Propaganda Department of the Chinese Communist Party(dated December 9, 1932).
(A copy of this pamphlet has previously been obtained by the Police.)

X (c) Budget for January, 1933, of the C.Y. Shantung Special Committee, dated January 20, 1933.

10) Documents relating to communist activities in Canton.

(a) Pamphlet consisting of a letter from the C.Y.Kwangtung Provincial Committee to its Wei Yang Branch, dated November 25, 1932, bearing on the Winter Storm Movement.

(b) Pamphlet bearing on the general conditions in Toong Kiang, Kwangtung.

(c) Pamphlet bearing on the October Revolution purporting to emanate from Kwangtung Provincial Committee.

(d) Report from Kwantung bearing on the Winter Storm Movement and other activities of the C.Y. in Kwantung.

11) Documents relating to Szechuen.

(a) Pamphlet containing a report from the Szechuen Provincial Committee of the C.Y. on youth movement in that province between June and September 1932.

(b) Pamphlet containing a report from an inspector on the conditions at Sung Ching, Szechuen.

(c) Pamphlet containing a letter from Szechuen Provincial Committee to Sung Ching District, Szechuen, bearing on communist activities to be carried out during August and September, 1932.

(d) Pamphlet containing reports from district committees to the Szechuen Provincial Committee on general situation and labour struggles.

12) Communist periodical entitled "Struggles, issue No. 31", dated November 18, 1932, containing articles of the usual communist nature. (A copy of this periodical has previously been obtained by the Police).

13) Communist Periodical entitled "The Vanguard, issue No. 8", containing articles bearing on the Winter Storm Movement.

14) Documents bearing on Soviet Districts.

(a) Draft of an article bearing on the policies of the Communist Youth League and the Communist Party in Soviet Areas.

(b) "Report on organizational problems in Soviet Areas", bearing on the consolidation of Soviet Areas and the extension of Red Armies.

(c) Pamphlet entitled "The Duties of the Communist Youth League in the Trade Union Movement in Soviet Areas.

(d) Pamphlet entitled "Anti-Reactionary Work in Soviet Areas".

(e) Pamphlet entitled "Letter to Communist Youth Branch in Soviet Areas", purporting to emanate from the Central of the Communist Youth League, dated 6.6.32, giving the general principles of accelerating the communist propaganda in Soviet Areas.

(f) Letter from the Central Bureau of Communist Youth League in Soviet Areas to the Central of the Chinese Communist Youth League reporting that efforts are being made to send members of the C.Y. to participate in Red Armies.

15) Minute of a meeting held by the Presidium (of the Central of the Chinese Communist Youth League) on February 1, 1933, to discuss the following problems:-
To enlist 3,000 new members on the anniversary of January 28th.
To increase the number of branches in various industrial concerns.

16) Miscellaneous papers

(a) Draft of an article bearing on the organization of young soldiers parties to assist Red Armies.

(b) Draft of an article bearing on general situation and the instigation of labour struggles through literature. (Plans are not given).

(c) A statement of accounts for November, amounting to $1,615.49.

(d) Letter addressed to "Dear Comrades" from Siao Li (小李) alias Li Shing (李光) dated January 12 (? 1933), reporting that he was arrested in French Concession on October 27, and released by the Chinese Authorities on December 23. He was formerly Chief of the Kiangsu Publication Department.

17) Five Shops bearing the following names:-
Tan Chien ([illegible]).
Ling Ta Tsing ([illegible])
Yui Hua Zoom ([illegible]),
Yui Yoong Leong ([illegible]).
Sung Yue Toong ([illegible]).

F. 22F
G. Com-Co

B. REGIST.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

Headquarters. Division.
Special Branch-S2. Police Station.
February 7, 1933.

CRIME REGISTER No:—
Bubbling Well No. 325.

Diary Number:— Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	10 a.m. - 2 p.m. February 6, 1933.	Places visited in course of investigation each day	Municipal Police Hospital, Ward Road.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

A statement was taken from Tsang Han Ching (曾漢卿) in a small room adjoining the prisoners' ward of the Police Hospital in accordance with the instructions as laid down in Memo. 333. In this statement, which was given in a quite rational manner, the prisoner disavowed all connection with communists or the Communist Party, and gave himself out to be a respectable rice shop merchant.

Before he was allowed to return to the prisoners' ward, he was carefully advised to ruminate for some time over his statement, which he had signed as being correct, when we would talk to him again.

Wong Seu Su (黄守素) the 2nd. accused, was then brought into the room adjoining the ward and for some twenty minutes he was further questioned regarding the statement that he had made on February 4, 1933.

No further information coming to light, I escorted Wong back to the prisoners' ward, where Tsang approached me and said that he wished to talk to me again, and that the statement he had already made that morning was incorrect.

Even before he commenced speaking to Clerk Zung and the undersigned he commenced to weep, to strike his breast, to bang his head on the floor and walls and to generally act in a manner which suggested that he was either more

A.C.B.
Lie: Information. Copies of statement have been forwarded to B Section.
5.2
8/2/33.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— - 2 - .....Division. .....Police Station. 19

Diary Number:— Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

than slightly mentally deranged or that he was an exceedingly good actor.

Admitting that he was a communist, that his real name was Wong Yoong Zung (王永城), that he was the successor of Zung Ping Woo (陳炳和) (arrested at 22, Lane 42 Kiaochow Road on 18.11.32) and that he was the Secretary of the Communist Youth League prior to his arrest, he begged, even implored that we arrest his wife - a communist - and his brother - not a communist - in order to protect them from any possible communist vengeance. He also requested to be allowed to talk with Zung Ping Woo.

Wong Seu Su (黄守素), the 2nd. accused, according to Tsang, is none other than Sung Chi Ming (孫陽明), the Chief of the Organisation Department of the Chinese Communist Youth League.

The 1st. accused continued to act in a manner indicative of mental deficiency and repeatedly requested that his wife and brother be arrested.

He gave us a list of addresses - none of which were at all clear - which he stated were either communist bases or meeting places and said that he had not previously divulged anything because he was waiting to ascertain whether his wife had been arrested at 567 Loong Sie Li (隴西里), Avenue Road - an address

F. 22F
G. Com-7/52

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

.....Division.

CRIME REGISTER No:— - 3 - .....Police Station.

.....19

Diary Number:—		Nature of Offence:—	
Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

which he gave to the Bubbling Well detectives on the day that he was arrested, and which could not be located.

The safety of his brother and wife had by now become a raging obsession with him and after doing our utmost to get further information from him, it was deemed inadvisable at 1.15 p.m. to question him any further. Accordingly Dr. Wong of the Police Hospital was called. He expressed the opinion that Tsang was suffering from some mental disorder, administered a morphine injection and had him placed in bed, telling us to come to-morrow (February 7) when the prisoner would be fit to be questioned further.

The prisoner, it is felt certain, will divulge further information regarding the activities of the communist party, but his concern for his relatives' safety, it would appear, has temporarily caused his mind to become unbalanced, with the result that it is well nigh impossible to obtain a coherent statement from him.

Attached herewith is the list of addresses as given to us by the prisoner.

attached herewith is the statement of the 2nd accused - Wong Sen Sz. Jo Ines

D. S.

Addresses in French Concession :-

1) No.3 Wen Yuan Fong (文元坊, Tsu Ka Nau (祖家橋,
(Whole House) Meeting place of the C.C.Y. Group.

2) Upstairs portion of Woo Yui Sung (吳裕生) Furniture Shop,
Pah Sieu Jau (八仙橋), French Concession.
Secretariat of the C.Y. Group - occupied by Dah Wong (大王).

Addresses in Settlement :-

1) Dah Sing Cigarette Shop (大新) near the Liaoyang Road
Market. Wong Ming Toong (王明棟) brother of Wong Yoong
Zung not a communist.

2) 14 Hoh Foong Li (合丰里), Chengtu Road - room occupied by
Clerk of the Provincial Committee named Tsui (朱).

3) Candy and Bread Shop, right side of Zang Foong Li (長丰里),
Weihaiwei Road near Moulmein Road.
Residence of communist name unknown.

4) Woo Kuh Zien (賀克全), Bubbling Well Road.

5) Woo Ding Tsung Village (武定村), Wuting Road.

Form 40
G. 18,000-1-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Wong Seu Su (黄守素) alias Wong Shao Yang (曉陽) alias Sung Shui Tsoo ( ).
native of Anhwei. taken by me D.S. Pitts
at Police H'tal on the 4th. Feb. '33. ~~and interpreted by~~

My name is Wong Seu Su (黄守素) alias Wong Shao Yang (黄曉陽), aged 25, single, native of Huh-Wei hsien, Anhwei, clerk by profession.

I am at present residing at No. 5 Yi Tuh Li (怡德里), Rue Lafayette, near Rue Tenant de la Tour - the house of my employer Sung Shui Tsoo, the Shanghai representative of the 24th. Army in Szechuen.

$2, Please verify. JMB

I studied in an elementary school in my native hsien for several years when I was young and when I was about 17 I obtained employment as a boy with Mr. Horner, an American Missionary in Wuhu. He treated me more as a friend than as a boy and during my stay with him I was enabled to speak and write very good English. I can also read and write Chinese. At the moment I believe, Mr. Horner is in Changsha.

Is there such a man? JMB

At the age of about 18 or 19, I recommenced my studies at the Anhwei Middle School, where I remained for three years studying general subjects. Leaving this academy at the age of 22, I made my way to Szechuan, where through the recommendation of an uncle who died during 1932, I secured a position as a clerk in the HQS Staff of the 24th. Szechuan Army, my salary being $15 per month.

I remained in this position until the Spring of 1932, when I proceeded to Shasi (沙市), Hupeh, to see a friend, whose name I do not remember, who was chief of the Bureau of Public Safety in that district. I stayed with him for three months, after which he recommended me to Sung Shui Tsoo (孫瑞初), the Shanghai representative of the 24th.

Form 40
G. 18,000-1-34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of.....
native of.....taken by me.....
at.....on the.....and interpreted by.....

Army in Szechuen. I immediately made my way to Shanghai. Since the summer of 1932 I have acted as the personal secretary of the latter and my salary has been $50 per month. My work consisted of sending telegrams to the Szechuan Government, making reports and cutting out newspaper extracts regarding military activities.

What for?

Prior to moving to 5 Yi Tuh Li (怡德里) Rue Lafayette, I lived in the Settlement with my employer for a few days. This was immediately after my arrival in Shanghai, and the address at which we stayed was Zung Bing Ka (昇平街), Moulmein Road, the number of which, however, I do not remember.

All these details can be verified by Sung Shui Tsoo, who is still residing at 5 Yi Tuh Li (怡德里), Rue Lafayette.

He has absconded?

On February 1, 1933, a friend of mine named Tsang Zeu Zuh (曾壽日), invited me to supper and to play mah-jongg at House 4, Tsang Ka Hwo Yoen (曾家花園), Medhurst Road. I made my way to this house after tiffin, and as this was the first time that I had been to this address, I made a mistake and entered House No. 5. As soon as I entered these premises, a Chinese male in a long blue gown commenced to assault me and then another man struck me on the head, from behind, with a pistol, causing me momentarily to lose consciousness. This assault took place in the kitchen room downstairs. When I recovered I ran out of the house and called for assistance thinking that

Form 40
G. 10,000-9-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of .....

native of ..... taken by me .....

at ..... on the ..... and interpreted by

my assailants were armed robbers. I told a policeman whom I met at the entrance to the alleyway what had happened, but my assailants, who had pursued me, told the policeman that I was the robber, whereupon I was arrested and escorted to the Police Station. The other Chinese who was arrested and who also was suffering from scalp wounds is unknown to me, and prior to my arrest I have never seen him before.

I am not a communist, and am not an adherent to any party. I know nothing about communist organisations and know nobody named Sung Chi Ming (孫際明). I have never been arrested before.

I request that Mr. Sung Shui Tsoo (孫瑞初), my employer, be allowed to see me after having been informed of my plight.

SS Nolan.

Signed; Wong Seu Su.

SS Nolan

F. 22F.
G. 50m-7-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

Headquarters. Division.
Special Branch-S2. Posted Station.
February 7, 1933.

CRIME REGISTER No:—
Bubbling Well No. 325/ 1933.

Diary Number:— Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	10 - 11.30 a.m. 7.2.33. 11.30 - 12.30 p.m. 7.2.33.	Places visited in course of investigation each day	Police Hospital, Ward Road. 232, Liaoyang Road.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

At 10 a.m. Clerk Zung and the undersigned visited the Police Hospial, Ward Road, with the object of taking a statement form Tsang Han Ching (曾漢卿) alias Wong Yoong Zung (王永城) the 1st. accused.

It was evident at the outset that the prisoner was still in a state of mental disorder, but the Police Doctor stated that he was in a fit condition to be interviewed.

Tsang immediately begged us to go to 232 Liaoyang Road as he had received information that his wife and brother were staying there. Asked how he knew this he stated that he had sent a note by one of the Hospital coolies to this address and had received a reply from his wife saying that she and her brother-in-law would be at this address at tiffin time to-day.

A search of Tsang's clothing and bedding failed to reveal any sign of the note and the coolie who took the chit could not be found - he very probably being on night duty.

It should be mentioned that with twomexceptions, the addresses which the prisoner gave us yesterday, could not be located. One of these addresses - 3 Wen Yuan Fong (文元坊), Tsu Ka Jau (褚家桥) was raided by the French Police on February 2, 1933 with no results whilst the other address was visited by members of the Special Branch and detectives from

G. 50m-7-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— - 2 - .....Division. .....Police Station. 19

Diary Number:— Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Bubbling Well Station on the evening of 6.2.33. proving to be 232 Liaoyang Road. As nobody answering the name of Wong Min Toong (王明棟), the prisoner's brother could be located on the premises, this address was not raided.

Tsang informed us that he joined the Communist Party in the latter part of 1926 in Hankow, before the rupture between the Kuomintang and the Communist Parties. In March 1927 he came to Shanghai with the object of proceeding to Russia, but was unablw to make any connection with the Communist Party in Shanghai, until December of the same year, when with 45 other young students and members of the Communist Party, he left for Vladivostock by the s.s Pingwo.

He stayed in Vladivostock for one month before proceeding to Moscow where he studied at the Sun Yat Sen University until the end of 1931 when he returned to Shanghai to work with the Chinese Communist Party.

At this point of the interview, the prisoner lost control of himself, exhorting us to take him to 232 Liaoyang Road, in order to arrest for safety's sake, hisrelations.

Dr. Wong of the Police Hospital was called and the circumstances explained to him. He advised that the prisoner be taken to visit the address in question, which might have the effect of clearing the prisoner's

22P
G. 50m-7-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— - 3 - .....Division. .....Police Station. 19

Diary Number:— Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

head and clarifying his reasoning powers.

Accordingly the assistance of Bubbling Well detectives was invoked and at 11.30 a.m. 232 Liaoyang Road was visited, the prisoner accompanying us. It was ascertained at this address that although the 1st. accused's wife had visited the premises yesterday, she had since left and her whereabouts unknown.

It is fantastic to imagine that this woman would deliberately wait at any address which she knew would possibly be visited by the Police, be arrested and be incarcerated in gaol, indicating without doubt that the 1st. accused's mind must undoubtedly be unhinged.

When the prisoner realised that his wife was not on the premises, he broke down again and another 'scene' ensued, with the result that he was escorted back to the Hospital.

Another attempt will be made to-mprrow, or as soon as is deemed advisable, to obtain a statement from the prisoner.

D. S.

Officer i/c S.B.

"B"

Station Reference
No. 325.

Bubblingwell
February 6th, 33.

3

On the 3-2-33 D.S.I. Tang Tsu Hu again interviewed the agent of No. 5 Lane 56 Medhurst Road, and showed him a number of photographs found on the scene, which he failed to identify.

They have now been forwarded to the Special Branch Office.

An inventory of all property in the house has been made and will be forwarded to Court on the 9-2-33, when, if those in custody are dealt with, an application will be made for it's disposal. None of the former occupants of the house have attempted to return since the fracas.

Arms Identification report No. 2071 now to hand, contains interesting information regarding the round of ammunition found on the scene. It is of .380 or 9 m/m Calibre, and of German manufacture.

It is of the same type as some recently examined when 6 "Astra" (Spanish) make pistols were licensed.

They were issued by the Chinese Ministry of War, four of them being licensed to individuals connected with the Chinese Government as follows :-

S.M.P. License No. Y. 4626. Wong Ho Ching ( ) File No. [illegible]
" " No. Y. 4645. Koo Zau Woo ( ) File No. [illegible]
" " No. Y. 4655. Loh Kuan Foo ( ) File No. [illegible]

All the chops are members of the Central Kuomingtang. [illegible]

S.M.P. License No. Y4[illegible]. Koo Siau Sien( ) File [illegible]

c/o Special Secret Service, Nanking Military Police.

Arms Identification report states that no similar [illegible]

O.C.S.B.
Sir,
Information of person of return
[illegible] 7/2/33
[illegible]
[illegible] of crime.
O.C. S.B.
[illegible]
[illegible] 8/2/33
[illegible]

"B"

Station Reference No. 325. Bubblingwell February 6th, 33.

3 (Sheet No. 2)

has been submitted for inspection when other makes of pistols were licensed, but I am informed by the Arms Licensing Section, that of late, this new type of ammunitio has been readily obtainable in Nanking and can be used in other pistols of the same Calibre.

The 2nd accused Wong Seu Su(黃守生) was released from the Police Hospital on the 6-2-33.

He has been seen by the female, Yang Pung Tsung(楊本貞) and is identified as the one named "Ling" who rented and resided together with his wife and child in the upper portion of her mother's residence.

D.S. Pitts S.B. took a statement from him whilst he was still detained in Hospital. Efforts to have been made to take a statement from Tsang Han Ching(張漢卿) but so far have proved fruitless. After giving a false statement, he mentioned two addresses in the French Concession. The fird No. 3 Wen Yuan Fong Tsu Ka Sau, said to be a meeting place of the C.C. Youth Group, was found to have been fruitlessly raided by Insp. Marmegrant, of the French Police, on the 2-2-33, no arrests being made.

Efforts by D.S. Pitts (S.B.) and D.P.S. Taylor, to find the second address, i.e. the upper portion of a furniture shop, occupied by Woo Yui Sung( ) at Pai Sien Jen, proved in vain.

A further statement has been taken from the female Yang Pung Tsung(楊本貞). She now admits residing at the address

t. tion Reference No. 325. | Dubblingwell February 6th, 33.

3(Sheet No. 3).

where she was arrested, and statement that her father was the chief tenant, and that ~~Tsang Hsi Shing~~ Wong Sou Su (黃壽蘇) whom she only knows as "Ming" was a sub-tenant. Very little fresh information has been obtained from her, and she does not appear to know much. So far, nothing has been discovered which would warrant charges being laid by us against the three alleged Communists, and no application for their extradition has been received from the Chinese Authorities.

J.K.S.
7.2.'33.

H. Addowson.
D.S.I.

"B"

Station Reference
No. 325.

Bubblingwell
February 6, 33

3 (Addendum)

On further information supplied by Tsang Han Ching ( ), S.S.D. Court Warrants for searching the following premises were obtained by the Special Branch;

"No. 6774. 'Candy and bread shop' situated at right side of the Zang Foong Li, Weihaiwei Road

"No. 6675. No. 14 Hsh Foong Li, Cenhgtu Road'

"No. 6676. Dah Sing Cigarette shop, near Liaoyang Road Market".

Between 6p.m. and 8.30p.m. 6-2-33 D.S.I. Maklaevsky, D.S. Pitts (S.B.) and party tried in vain to find the first two addresses.

The warrants are being retained, pending further attempts to be made when Tsang Han Ching is discharged from hospital.

The 3rd. address proved to be No. 232 Liaoyang Road. This place was visited but the man wanted could not be located. Nothing seized.

7.2.33.

D.S.I.

Yang [illegible] Tsai (楊[illegible]), [illegible] 18, female

Honan . . . Widowson

B'well Stn. 6-2-33 [illegible] I. Yang Tsai Hung

st tes;

I am single and I came to H[illegible] [illegible] years ago with my Mother, Yang Lieu Sz, and my two brothers, Yang Hung Lib (楊[illegible]), age 19, and Yang Li Yi[illegible] (楊利行), age 18 years, because my father died the same year and we had no means of subsistence. My native address was at North Gate, Changsha, Honan. When we first came to Shanghai, we stayed at No. 26 Tse Ling Zaung, Yard Road, for about one year, and later removed to Yangtzepoo Road where we stayed for about another year, and then removed to No. 9 May Hwo Li, Route de Say Zoong. We only removed to the present address No. 5 Tsang Ka Hwo Yoen on or about the 20-1-33. My elder brother died two years ago from tuberculosis. My next brother works in a printing works called "Tsung Zung" on Route de Say-zoong Neither my mother obtained any work, and we subsisted on sums of money varying from $40.00/$50.00 per month, given to us by my mother's aunt, Tseu Lieu Sz, who formerly resided with us at No.9 May Hwo Li, Route de Say Zoong. My mother's aunt and my brother returned to Honan on about 30-1-33. My mother's aunt gave my mother two or three hundred dollars before she left, so we found a new house at No. 5 Lane 56 Medhurst Road (Tsang Ka Hwo Yoen). My mother then looked for some sub-tenants, and arranged to let the upper portion of the house to a man named Ling, his wife, name unknown, and child, Siau Hau Doo, for $90.00 or $100.00 per month. He paid the first month's rent and moved in on the morning of January 21st. 1933. My mother and I moved in, in the afternoon of the same day. Mr. Ling's elder brother lived with him in the house with us.

Ling is the man who was arrested, and I have never heard of him

Yang Yun Tsung

being called Kong Ku Koo (孔令宝). The other man arrested with Ling, whom the detectives call Tsang Man Ching (張漢卿) often called on Mr. Ling, and had not left at night, when I went to bed at 9p.m., so I don't know whether he stayed or not. On the day he was arrested he had been with Mr. Ling since 11a.m.

I went upstairs at 2p.m. that day to play with Ling's child and g gave it food. At that time, Ling's friend left the room, but returned later, being dxragged in by another man wearing overcoat, who was armed with a black pistol and followed by three other men. On entering, the armed man (i.e. B.P.S. man) intimidated us to keep quiet, with his pistol. As he (Ling's friend) was refused to go out from the room, a fight was encaed between him and the B.P.S. man. Mr. Ling participated in the fight assisting his friend, but they were both overpowered by the B.P.S. manwho had assistance of his three followers, and consequently Mr. Ling and his friend were taken downstairs by them.

My mother was in the guest room when the men came in to fight with Ling and his friend, and she must have escaped with Ling's wife and child on the departure of the fighters. I don't know where she can have gone to because she has no more relations or friends in Shanghai.

My fiancee is named Woo Yuin Ching (胡宝珍), aged 24, native of Szechuen, and keeps a general goods store in Szechuen. He usually stayed in Avenue Joffre (House No. unknown) Frenchtown, when he came to Shanghai, and I occassionally stayed at his place.

Fm. L.D.I.
Revised, 5-11.
G. 100 m 10-32

5 copies.

Political Section

MUNICIPAL POLICE
REGISTRY
4 4 3 4

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 2/2/33. 19 **F. I. R. No.** .... **Stn. No.** A5452-4

Connected with case No.5/84942 B/well

Reg. No. 5/84939-41 **Stn.** Bub-Well. **Procurator** **Judge** Zad

Accused

Tsang Han Ching ( ) age 26. Shopkeeper.
Wong Seu Su ( ) " 25. Secretary
Yang Pung Tsung ( ) " 16. Female.

Charge

Application for writ of detention.
Application is hereby made to the S.S.D.Court for the detention of the above mentioned persons who were arrested at No 5 Lane, 56 Medhurst road about 3.30 p.m. on 1/2/33, on suspicion of being communists.

Accused

(4) Lieu Kuh Jing ( ) age 25 detective insp. S.P.S.B.

Application for writ of detention.
Application is hereby made to the Shanghai Special district court for the detention of the above named person on suspicion of being concerned in an assault at about 3.30.p.m. on the 1/2/33 at No.5 Lane 56 medhurst Rd.
Complt's, Tsang Han Ching. Wong Seu Sz.

Proceedings

Mr. T.S. Lea appeared for the police.
" Tsor Ching Vung for the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau.

Mr. Lea:- The police ask for the detention of the 1st, 2nd, & 3rd, accused on the suspicion of them being communists, also for the detention of the 4th, accused who is an inspector attached to the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau for alleged assault on the 1st, & 2nd, accused who are detained in hospital (Drs, certificate's handed to judge). The police also ask that the case be heard in camera (Here the judge cleared the court). Mr. Lea continuing:- At 3.30.p.m. on the 1/2/33 C.P.C.1817 was on duty on Weihaiwei Rd, & as he was passing Tsang Ka gardens saw the 4th, accused come out of Lane No.5 Medhurst Rd, & engage a ricsha, he also noticed that blood was issuing from the mans head & went to the 4th, accused, but as he did so he got out of the ricsha & attempted to run away, but succeeded in holding him. At the same time he head the shouts of robbers coming from the alleyway where the 4th, accused emerged from. The C.P.C. then telephoned B/Well police station reporting the matter. At this time S.P.C.91 who was on duty in the vicinity heard the call of robbers & proceeded there. In a short time a squad of police from B/Well police station responded to the call from the C.P.C. & arrested the first three accused. The 1st, & 2nd, accused being injured & taken to hospital by the police. The 3rd, accused was then pointed out by the 4th, as having taken part in the [illegible]

Fm. L.D.I.
Revised, 5-31.
G. 100 m. 9-32

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 19 F. I. R. No. Stn. No.

Reg. No. Stn. Procurator Judge

Reg. No.5/84939 & No.5/84942.

Sheet No.2.

After that police searched No,56 Medhurst Rd, & seized communistic literature (?produced). The 4th, accused when questioned stated, that he was informed by his informer named Zung Ping Moo who was formerly a communist & handed over to the S.F.S.B. by the Settlement authorities, that communists occupied No,56 Medhurst Rd, with the result that he & his informer (not in custody) went to the alleyway to ascertain if they could what house the communists did actually occupy, so that they might afterwards apply to the Settlement police for assistance to arrest them & also apply for a warrant from the S.S.D. court, but , that when they arrived in the alleyway the 4th, accused was pulled into the house by the 1st, & 2nd, accused & alleged that they assaulted him inside, but that he managed to escape with injuries & that as he came out of the alleyway he was arrested by the C.P.C. Although the 4th, accused is an inspector of police attached to the S.F.S.B. the Settlement police ask that he be detained pending the recovery of the 1st, & 2nd, accused who, as stated are still detained hospital.

C/P.C.1817:- At 3.30.p.m. on the 1/2/33 I was on duty on Weihaiwei Rd, when I saw the 4th, accused come out of No,5 Lane & get into a riesha. I noticed that blood was coming from his head & thought that something might be wrong, so called upon him to stop, but he got out of the riesha & attempted to escape.I got hold of him & at this time I heard the shout of robbers coming from the alleyway from where the 4th, accused had just emerged. I then also arrested the 2nd, accused & S.P.C.91 who came on the scene arrested the 3rd, accused. I then telephoned B/Bell police station & more police arrived on the scene.

D.S. Hunt:- At about 3.30.p.m. on the 1/2/33 a telephone message was received at B/Bell police station from C.P.C.1817 to the effect that a robbery had occurred at No,5 lane Medhurst Rd. A party of police responded to the call & upon arriving there the

Sheet No.5.

first three accused were arrested in a room on the second floor of No.56 Medhurst Rd, & a quantity of communistic literature was also seized. The police ask for the detention of the 4th, accused who is an inspector employed in the S.P.S.B. The 1st, & 2nd, accused stated that he had assaulted them with a pistol. When questioned the 4th, accused stated that he received information from his informer, that communists occupied a house in a lane off Medhurst Rd, & that he went with the informer to the lane, with a view to ascertaining, which house the communists actually live in & that after that he was going to ask the assistance of the Settlement police to arrest them. But he stated that when he arrived outside No.56 the 1st, & 2nd, accused dragged him into the house & assaulted him, When further questioned the 4th, accused stated that he & his informer were not armed with pistols. The 3rd, accused stated that she went to the house to see her mother who occupied the ground floor, She also said that she had been living in French Town, but when asked for the address, said that she did not know it. The 1st, & 2nd, accused in hospital when questioned, said that the 4th, accused & two others entered the house & intimidated two males & two females who were in a room on the second floor , but when the 1st, & 2nd, accused were questioned again they said that they did not know each other. The name of the land lord of the house is Shu Liang Zung & he said that the house was rented by him to a female adult a girl & two married couples. As regards the 4th, accused, arrangements were eventually made between the Deputy Commissioner of police (Settlement) & the S.P.S.B. that he should be released last night & this was done, pending his appearance in court this morning.

3rd, accused to judge:- I was arrested at No.5 Lane house 56 Medhurst Rd, on the 1/2/33 at about 3.30.p.m. when I went there to visit my mother, who occupies the ground floor & I went to the second floor to hand a baby over to a person for whom I had been minding it. As I was coming down again, I saw the 4th, accused who produced a

Sheet No.4.

pistol & told me to keep still.

3rd, accused further questioned by Judge:- My mother lives on the ground floor alone & I went there to see her on the 1/2/33, as I had been staying with my friend to whom I am to be married. his name is Woo Zung Ching, & I have been staying there since the 4th, of the 1st, moon, but I cannot remember the name of the road where we lived in French Town.

Judge to accused:- Then how do you know where to go when you go there ?. Accused:- I take a riksha to Avenue Joffre & then find my way on foot. I know the 2nd, accused by the name of Ling & he rented the 1st, & 2nd, floors of No,56 Medhurst Rd, from my mother, who is the chief tenant. We all moved into there together on the 21/1/33. The 2nd, accused has a wife & child, but I do not know whether the 1st, accused stayes there at night or not. I seldom go upstairs & I do not know whether the 1st, & 2nd, accused's are communists. None of the literature seized there belongs to me. When I took the child upstairs, the 2nd, accused came down & met the 4th, accused & three others. The 4th, accused then proceeded upstairs went straight up to the 1st, accused & pointed a pistol at him, at the same time telling him not to move. The 1st, accused then wanted to leave the house, but the 4th, would not let him go, with the result that a fight ensued. I then came down stairs & found that my mother was missing. At this time the 4th, accused & settlement police came to the room & arrested me, but I am not a communist. I came to Shanghai four years ago with my mother to find work. I also have a brother employed at the " Chung Wha" printing works, but I did not know the 1st, & 2nd, accused before they came to say at the house, neither do I know anyone by the name of Zung Ping Woo.

4th, accused:- On the morning of the 1/2/33 I received information from my informer named Zung Ping Woo, that as he was passing Weihaiwei Rd, he saw the 1st, accused, who was known to him by the name of Zung Chi Ming enter an alleyway known as the

Sheet No.5.

Zung Ka gardens & I went there with him to ascertain in which house he lived, as I can easily distinguish a house occupied by communists because they have special marks on the walls & windows. When we arrived there my attention was drawn to house No.56 as there was Red & Blue papers in the window, which was closed, that also appeared strange as it was a very warm day. There is also a double iron gate at the front entrance & a bell at both the front & back doors. After examining the front door I went to the back, when the 1st, & 2nd, accused came out & asked me what I wanted. They appeared to be very uneasy & they know me by sight as I have handled so many communistic cases. They then forced me into the house upstairs & my informer followed to the second floor, where, in a room on a table was a paper with writing on it of a communistic nature, but the writing was not complete. An argument took place after that, which developed into a fight & pieces of furniture was used as weapons by all, so it is natural that we all received injuries. I had to do something to defend myself, as they set upon me. The 1st, & 2nd, accused then ran outside & I followed them, where we were arrested by police. About three or four females also took part in the affray, but the 3rd, accused was most active. She is known by the name of Yang Pah mei amongst the communistic party & he mother is also a communist. The 3rd, accused & her mother formerly lived at No.42 Ts Tuh Li off Sinsa Rd, but when we went to raid this place some time ago they had already moved, because they must have got information that another place was raided near where they lived. The 1st, accused is a secretary to the communistic party & the 3rd, accused looks after the house for any communists & as my informer was formerly a communist, he knows what names they went by.

3rd, accused to judge:- I am not a communist.

4th, accused:- The 2nd, accused is known to my informer as Wong Yeung Sung. I make no mistake about the 3rd, accused taking part in the fighting in the house. The house rent of this place

Fm. L.D.I.
Revised, 5-31.
G. 100 m. 10-32

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 19 F. I. R. No. Stn. No.

Reg. No. Stn. Procurator Judge

Sheet No. 6.

is about $100 per month & as the 3rd, accused's mother is a widow, it seems strange that she keep the house going.

Judge:- That cannot be taken into consideration as she might have private means.

Mr, Tsar Ching Vung for the S.P.S.B.:- The 1st, 2nd, & 3rd, accused are undoubtedly communists & as to whether the case will come under the jurisdiction of this court or the City court remains to be seen, but as the police ask that the case be remanded, I ask that the 4th, accused be released on security or, if the court considers fit I will guarantee his appearance in court when ever required.

Mr, Lea:- The police ask for a weeks remand.

Decision. Remanded till 5/4/33 1.p.m. for trial.
1st, 2nd, 3rd, accused. to be detained in custody.
Lieu Kuh Jiag to be temporarily handed over to the lawyer, of the S.P.S.B. Tseu Chee Vung, who is to be held responsible for him pending trial.

A.A.G.

S2, Please let me see again when statements of alleged communists are available.
NG
4:1:'33.

Form 22F
G.P.O.-10m-7-32

Offices of S.B. H.H.5H

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

Station Reference No. 285
CRIME REGISTER No:—

..... Div. ..... Division.
Bubbling Well Police Station.
February 2, 19 33

Diary Number:— 2

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Inspector Lieu Kuh Jing (呂克勤) S.B. accompanied by his superior Mr. Young Yoong Ing (黃永年) attended B'well Station at 8.15a.m. the 2-2-33, and accompanied detectives to the L.S.D. Court, and gave evidence.

The case was heard in chambers, nothing fresh being divulged. At the conclusion of the proceedings, the three alleged Communists were ordered to be detained until 1p.m. the 9-2-33. The S.B. operative, Lieu Kuh Jing, was released on the personal guarantee of Tsou Kyi Voong (鄒紀雄) Legal Representative of the P.S.B. to appear at the next hearing.

Subsequent enquiries in the vicinity of House 5 Lane 56 Redhurst Road produced no one except the house agent Zung Siu Ming (陳孝明) who was able to give any information regarding the occupants. The latter states that the person who rented the residence, one named "Tsang", is definitely not in custody. "Tsang" is aged about 34/35 years, 5'8" medium build, spoke Shanghai dialect, and said he was an editor employed by the Commercial Press.

The informant saw Tsang leaving the premises at about 1p.m. the 1-2-33. Tsang's wife who gave the appearance of being a school-teacher, was about 30 years of age, was fat and wore spectacles. They had a son aged 6/7 years, and all were Chinese clothing habitually, whilst the two men under arrest were foreign style clothing and were from Hupeh and Anhwei respectively. When visiting this address

V.C.S.B.
Re: Information of Person of Return.
R.A.B. S.2. 3/2/33

F. 22F
G.Com-7-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

.....Division.
.....Police Station.
.....19

CRIME REGISTER No.— Station Reference No. 325

Diary Number:— 2 (sheet 2) Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Informant [illegible] number inmate were unknown, also aged about 30 years, speaking Chang-Ki dialect and wearing Chinese clothing. Informant will be shown the two men in Hospital later.

None of the people described have returned to their home, and S.P.Cs. are on guard within the premises.

D.S. Jones (C.I.D.), D.P.C. Taylor and S.P.C. 273 visited the address given by Wong Sou Su, i.e. No. 5 Moo Tuh Li, Rue Lafayette, on the 2-2-33. Assistance was provided by Inspector Hammorant, i/c French Political Section. The latter raided this address on the 7-1-33, but finding nothing suggesting active Communism, made no arrests. He knows that three brothers Sung, formerly resided at the address, which is the home of Sung Chao Kwong (孫兆光) Representative of the Szechuen Provincial Government. The occupant of the house was absent when detectives arrived, as were also two of the said brothers "Sung". One is apparently named Sung S Su ( ), his younger brother's name being unknown.

It is thought very probable that Wong Sou Su (黃壽森) is a brother of Sung S Su, and that his name really is Sung Tung Ming (孫清明). It could not be ascertained whether he had been recently residing at this address and his supposed brothers have not been seen.

Detectives looked through the house but observed nothing of a Communistic nature, but there were a number of Bolshevist works in the top room, said to be occupied by one Koo Wan

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G. 10m-7-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

Station Reference No. 225
CRIME REGISTER No:—

.....Division.
.....Police Station.
.....19

Diary Number:— 2 (sheet 3) Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Tse (吴绍之) who was absent.

The female Yang Pung Tsung (楊本貞) still denies that she would be able to find her way to the home of her fiance with whom she resides in Frenchtown, and detectives have ascertained that No. 567 Yoong Ching Li, Avenue Road, the address given by Tsang Man Ching (張慢青) does not exist. Enquiries are being made in the vicinity to ascertain whether he ever resided nearby.

D.S.I. Tang Tsu Hung will again interview the agent of House 5 Lane 56 Medhurst Road on the 3-2-33 and will show him a number of photographs seized in the house on 2-2-33. If these are not identified they will be forwarded to the Special Branch for possible future use.

D.S.I.

S2, For attention please.

3:2:33.

P.S. (SB)

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G. 9m-7-33

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

Station Reference No. 325
CRIME REGISTER No:—

"B" Division.
Bubbling well Police Station.
February 1, 19 33

Diary Number:— 1

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Fracas resulting in the arrest of a member of the P.R.S. and three suspected Communists.

At shortly before 3.30p.m. the 1-2-33 C.P.C. 1817 on duty on Weihaiwei Road, observed a Chinese bleeding from head wounds emerge from the Tsang Ka Hwo Yuen (hereinafter referred to as Lane 56 Medhurst Road) and ascend a riosha. The man appeared to be in a hurry to get away, so C.P.C. 1817 stopped the riosha, whereupon the man tried to escape, and was arrested. He stated that he had been in a fight. At the same time a crowd emerging from Lane 56 informed C.P.C. 1817 that there were a number of robbers in the alleyway at House No. 5.
S.P.C. 91 on duty at Moulmein - Weihaiwei Roads corner was also informed. He entered the alleyway to investigate, whilst C.P.C. 1817 telephoned an alarm to B'Well Station. Uniform and Detective Squads under Inspector Chamberlain and D.S.I. Widdowson attended (3.30p.m.).
Meanwhile S.P.C. 91 accompanied by C.P.W. 1668, on approach-ing House 5 Lane 56, observed two Chinese struggling. He arrested them believing them to be robbers, but one showed him a Warrant Card identifying him as a member of the R.P.S., therefore S.P.C. 91 and C.P.W. 1668 accompanied the latter into House 5, where a female was also arrested. Upon the arrival of the alarm squads, the identity of the P.S.R. representative was established as, Inspector Lien Kuh Jing (廉克敬) No. 380, a special operative engaged on Communist enquiries under Mr. Wang Yoong Hwa (王永華).

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G. 3m-7-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

Station Reference No. 325
CRIME REGISTER No:—

.....Division.
.....Police Station.
.....19

Diary Number:— 1 (sheet 2) Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Those arrested were (1) Tsang Han Ching (張漢卿), (2) Wong Seu Su (黃子素) alias Shao Yang (曉楊), (3) female, Yang Pung Tsung (楊本崇). The two former were suffering from sanguinary scalp wounds, and were unable to give much of an account of themselves, other than that the P.B.S man and three companions had battered them with pistols. They were sent to B'Well Station and from there to the Police Hospital, with C.D.S. 139 in attendance to take further statements.

Meanwhile a party of detectives scoured the adjacent district for others believed to have escaped, and another party searched House No. 5, finding a quantity of Reactionary Literature in the 2nd. bedroom on the 3rd. floor, where obvious signs showed that the fracas started. It was removed to B'Well Station by D.P.S. Taylor and D.S.I. Tang. When its character was known, the Special Branch were informed, D.S.I. Everest and Clerk Chen attending. Closer inspection disclosed the literature to be of an important communistic character.

D.S.I. Everest, Clerk Chen and D.P.S. Taylor returned to House No. 5 Lane 56 and seized a little more literature of the same character, in the 2nd. bedroom on the 3rd. floor, also a few small amounts of money etc. which will be entered later in an inventory with other seized property. An automatic pistol-cartridge of about .380 calibre was found in the same room. D.S.I. Everest removed the literature to the Special Branch Office and has forwarded the

and 5 chops removed by members of S.B.

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G.C. 5m-7-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

Station Reference No. 325
CRIME REGISTER No:—

.....Division.
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.....19

Diary Number:— 1 (sheet 3) Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

attached description of same to us.

Events leading up to the fracas are described variously as follows;-

Lieu Kuh Jing, the F.S.B. operative states that his informer, one named Zung Ping Noo (陳炳和) who was arrested as a Communist on the 18-11-32 at House 22 Lane 42 Kiaochow Road, and later handed over to the Chinese Authorities (See B'Well Station Reference File No. 284) told him that certain communists were residing in Lane 56 Medhurst Road. He went there with his informer to make enquiries and whilst thus engaged, two men were seen, whom the informer recognised, to enter House No. 5. Approaching to determine the exact address, the F.S.B. Inspector alleges that the two suspects rushed out on recognising his informer, and he, both of whom are known enemies of Communism, (and they being unarmed) were able to drag them into House No. 5, and up three flights of stairs to a bedroom, where their assailants began to beat them. They defended themselves with furniture snatched up, and inflicted the wounds found upon their assailants on arrest. He denies that he or his informer carried firearms.

Yang Pung Tsang (楊本炎) the female, states that she was on a visit to her mother, the tenant of House No. 5. She was playing with a child on the 3rd. floor, whilst its Father whom she calls "Ling" (obviously Tsang Han Ching - 1st. accused) was talking to his wife, and a friend (2nd. accused). At about 3p.m. Inspector Lieu who was [illegible]

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

Station Reference No. 325
CRIME REGISTER No:—

.....Division.
.....Police Station.
.....19

Diary Number:— 1 (sheet 4) Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

with a pistol, followed by 3 others, rushed into the house and commanded the occupants to remain quiet. Ling's (Tsang's) friend tried to leave, whereupon a fight began, and Inspector Lieu belaboured both men on the head with his pistol butt, knocking them to the floor, whilst the other woman and child managed to escape.

N.B. Apart from those in custody none of the other people mentioned, i.e. her mother and Tsang's wife and child have been located so far.

Both Tsang Han Ching (張漢卿) and Wong Seu Su (黃守生) in statements given to D.S. Hunt and C.D.S. 10 at the Police Hospital, allege that they were set upon by Inspr. Lieu and several others, and that they were beaten about the head with a pistol carried by Inspector Lieu.

The round of ammunition found in the same room, seems to bear out their version, which strongly suggests that the P.S.B. operative was irregularly functioning in the Settlement. The ammunition has been forwarded to the A.I.Section

In justification of his action, Inspector Lieu states that Tsang Han Ching is known to him as Wong Yoong Zung (王永祥) and Wong Seu Su as Sung Tshi Ming (宋時明) and that both are notorious Communists. Both men deny knowing each other.

Tsang Han Ching says he went to this address to meet one named Tsang Zeu Suh (張壽四) whilst Wong Seu Su went to visit one named Moo Kuan (馬貫) both said to be residents at this address.

22F
G. 10m-7-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

Station Reference No. 325

CRIME REGISTER No:—

.....Division.
.....Police Station.
.....19

Diary Number:— 1 (sheet 5)

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Enquiries of the owner of the property, Hsu Liang Zung (許良宗) and his agent Zung Siu Ming (陳秀明) both of Hse. 2 Lane 106 Medhurst Road, show that House No. 5 Lane 56 was rented to one named Tsang (曾) on the 21-1-33. Tsang, his wife and a child, together with another married couple, both relatives, moved in on the said date. They did not provide a guarantor, and have as yet paid no rent. The first payment should have been made on the 1-2-33.

In view of the fact that the Special Branch carry on close liaison work through Mr. Waung Yoong Hwo of the P.S.B. it was arranged between Supt. Robertson and the D.C. (Crime) that Mr. Waung's subordinate, Inspector Miau, be not charged or unduly mortified. He is therefore technically detained and a Writ of Detention applied for, on the grounds that he is suspected of being concerned in an Assault upon Tsang Man Ching and Wong Seu Su.

On the instructions of the D.C. (Crime) he was released at 9p.m. upon the receipt of a letter from Col. Wen Hong Ung, Chief of the P.S.B. pledging his appearance on the 2-2-33, when Tsang Man Ching, Wong Seu Su and Yang Pung Tsung will be taken before the S.S.D. Court. An application will then be made for their detention on suspicion of being concerned in Communistic activities. The two former, according to a chit signed by Dr. Wong of the Police Hospital will be detained in Hospital for several days.

In view of the fact that so little is now known regarding the case and the supposed importance of the arrests, the

G. 22F
G. [illegible]-7-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

Station Reference No. 325 ....Division.

CRIME REGISTER No:— ....Police Station.

.................19

Diary Number:— 1 (sheet 6) Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

M.A. will be requested to apply for a hearing in camera.

Statements made by all concerned will be produced, and more detailed ones will be obtained.

It is understood that the P.S.B. may apply for the extradition of the three accused at a later date.

Tsang Kan Ching claims that he resides at No. 567 Yoong Shing Li, Avenue Road. At 10p.m. 1-2-33 D.S. Hunt, D.S. Jones (S.B.) and C.D.S. 139 made efforts to find this address but failed.

Wong Seu Su who claims to be an ex-secretary of Mr. Sung Shao Kwong (孙昭光) Representative of the Szechuen Provincial Government, states that he resides at No. 5 Yee Tuh Li, Rue Lafayette, French Concession. D.S. Hunt and D.S. Jones were unable to locate the French detective i/c Political Affairs on the 1-2-33, but discovered that the latter address is the residence of the Representative of the Szechuen Provincial Government.

D.S.I. Everest was informed and it was decided to suspend further enquiries in this direction pro tem.

Further efforts will be made by D.S. Hunt to have the suspected Communists identified on the 2-2-33. Meanwhile a guard has been left at No. 5 Lane 56 Medhurst Road.

Sir,
The documents found indicate that the accused are [illegible] members of the Communist [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible signature]

2.2.33 [illegible]

2

C. .C. 1317 Lee Tai Fok(李大福)

B'oll t'n. 1-2-33 ~~Translated~~ Y. .. Pu.

tates,

at about 3.30p.m. on the 1-2-33 when I was on beat duty at Gillies Road and approaching the mouth of Tsang Ka Hwo Yuen alleyway, I saw a man came out from the alleyway riding in a public rickshaw. As this man was covered with a foreign coat on his head and bleeding, I became suspicious and stopped the rickshaw. The rider immediately attempted to escape towards Yaten Road and finally I arrested him on Gillaiwe Road. On being questioned he stated that he had a fight with friends in the alleyway and was going to report the affair to the Police Station. In the meantime, a crowd gathered and informed me that there were more robbers in the house No. 5 in the alleyway. Then I called assistance from S.P.C. 91 at Kowloon Road corner to go to the alleyway, and I telephoned to the Police Station reporti "Robbery". I detained the arrested man until the arrival of Police party.

Tsingtiang

[illegible],

I [illegible], 1933 [illegible] at Tsingtiang [illegible] Inspectors [illegible] Road.

About 3.30pm on the 1-2-33 I was on duty at the south end of the Tsangkow Road Kiaoyang, I heard the blowing of police whistle. Upon the arrival of S.P.C. 91. I accompanied him to the lane and found two men running from the direction of No. 5; one in front and one behind frequently shouting the first man, his clothes covered with blood. I together with S.P.C. 91, stopped the front running man and held him up. The S.P.C. then handed to the Shell Station. Later on the arrival of Police Guard I accompanied them to the station to give evidence.

I- ling

B' ell t'n 1-[illegible]-3[illegible] tr[illegible]ted [illegible] Y. [illegible]. Pu.

[illegible]

[illegible] (陳樹和) reported to [illegible] (孫學明) entering the [illegible] (informer) and [illegible] number [illegible] to apply for [illegible] Court.

[illegible] information [illegible] the Young Ma Woo Yuen, and [illegible] No. 5 [illegible] to be like a Communist den. After viewing the front [illegible], I went to view the back side of house. In the meantime, the back door was suddenly opened and two men rushed out and questioned me my presence there. I replied to them that I had come to leave house. It appeared that they had known my informer was Sung Ying Woo (陳樹和) who was formerly also a C.P. member, and are wearing the man bearing scar mark on face (i.e. my description) is P.S.B. Det. against C.P., these two men suddenly dragged me into the house and straight up to the 2nd floor attempting to murder me. Fortunately my informer followed upstairs, and in such a critical situation we fought together and finally I became expired and was assaulted to the ground after receiving injuries in leg and waist and bruise on hands. As my informer was fighting with two Communists, I shouted "Communists are killing men". This alarm caused them to flight, and I followed behind. Fortunately I obtained the assistance of Settlement Police resulting in the arrest of these two communists. I later requested the Settlement Police to go to the Hse 5 and arrest a female Communist, as she was assisting the others in the assault, and on the other hand I accompanied the Police party to the Police Station.

Y[illegible] [illegible]ang (楊楨) age 16

[illegible]ngtsin, Honan. [illegible] Y[illegible]

[illegible] t'n 1-[illegible] [illegible]ted Y[illegible]u.

[illegible]tion,

I [illegible] of my fi[illegible] u Yuin Shing (吳雲聲), in [illegible] (trust [illegible]).

[illegible]t 3m. today, [illegible] to my mother at No. 5 Tsung [illegible] room. I had come to Shanghai from Tsinghe in the latter of the 18th year of the Republic of China (i.e. 1929) I have never been educated, and have no connection with the Communists. I have no other relations in Shanghai, neither previous criminal conviction.

At 2.45pm on the 1-8-37 I was playing in the 2nd floor room which is occupied by ~~chief~~ a family Ling. In the room there were Ling, his wife and a child and his friend beside me. Ling's friend later went downstairs and returned, about 15 minutes later being dragged by a man, whom I now identified as the Det. Inspector Lieu Kuh Jing (呂克敬), who held his pistol in one intimidating the occupants to keep quiet, with assistance of 3 other unknown men. As Ling's friend wished to go out, but that was forbidden by the intruder, thus a fight ensued. The armed man assaulted Ling's friend with his pistol handle on his head. The armed intruder with his 3 assistants went downstairs for 10 minutes and returned and renewed the fight resulting in Ling and his friend being wounded and fell to the floor. These wounded men were later dragged downstairs by the intruders, who warned me to remain there. After their departure, Ling's wife and child also left for downstairs. Five minutes later one of the intruders (i.e. B.P.S. Det Inspr) returned upstairs with a watchman and they asked me to accompany them to the Police Station, which I accordingly did.

孫 晓 波
(Proper name Sun Tsui Hing)

Wong Seu Su alias Hao Yang (黃少素 曉陽)

Anhwei

Page 10

Translated

Police Hospital 1-2-33 XXXXXXXXXX 1... Pu.

States;

I am 25 years of age, and single. My native address is at Yeung Tung Town, Hop-Tee Hsien, Anhwei (安徽合肥陽東鎮). I live at No. 5 Yee Tuh Li, Rue Lafayette, Frenchtown, in Shanghai.

I came to Shanghai from Szechuen in May or June last year. I was a secretary to Mr. Sung Hao Kwong (孫昭光), who was a Szechuen Provincial Government Representative, and I lived with him. I have been educated in middle school and can read and write, but I have no connection with any political party.

One or two days ago I met my friend Tsang Zeu Suh (張壽白) on Avenue Haig, and he invited me to go to his home at No. 5 Tsang Ka Kwo Tuen to drink, on the 1-2-33 P.M. Therefore at about 2p.m. today I went to his home at the above address. On entering there, 3 or 4 men inside suddenly held me up and question-ed me for my presence there. I replied that I came to visit friend. Then they accused me to be communist and assaulted me. I then escaped from the house and hired a public ricsha intending to make a report to the Police Station. At this time a C.P.C. seeing me bleeding on the head, he asked me for the cause; I then informed him that there were robbers in House No. 5 and I was assaulted by them. Just at this moment, a man wearing foreign clothes approached the policeman and alleged me to be the robber. Therefore the C.P.C. put me under arrest and telephoned to Police Station. On the arrival of the Police Van, we both were taken to Police Station.

王雲程
(Proper name Ong Yuin Tung)

Tsang Kum Ming (張漢銘)

Hupeh ... 10

Police Hospital 1-2-50 translated Y.S. Wu.

states;

I have no other alias. I am 26 years of age and married. I live together with my wife Tong Siu Ying (王秀英 native of Honan) in a downstairs room at No. 567 Loong Hing Li, Avenue Road. I have come to Shanghai about 1 year and two months ago. Formerly I kept the "Dah Kong" Rice Shop, in Jukong Road, Chapei, but this shop was burnt in the recent Shanghai embroglio. I have no employment at present.

My native address is at No. 346 Hwa Ching Ka (華清街) Hankow. I was educated in primary school and can read and write. I received no monetary assistance from the Communists.

The only friend I have in Shanghai is one named Moo Kuan ([illegible]) who lives in House 5 Tsang Ka Hwo Kuen, Medhurst Road. At 10a.m. today, Moo Kuan came to my home and called me to go with him to his home to play Mah-Jongg. On arrival there, I found insufficient persons to play. About 2p.m. two unknown men suddenly appeared in 1st. floor room; one of whom was wearing blue silk long gown and black fur hat, carrying a pistol, the other wearing grey long gown, unarmed. I guessed them to be robbers, so I attempted to escape, but I was captured by them and hit on the head with pistol handle, causing me to bleed. (At that moment Moo Kuan was absent from the house) They then dragged me downstairs. I also saw 4 other men assaulting another man, who had been sent to the Hospital with me.
After the assault, they dragged us, two, to the alleyway. Later several policemen arrived and we both were arrested. Afterwards more police, foreign and Chinese, arrived and removed us to Police Station. As we were injured, we were conveyed to the Hospital. [illegible] I don't know to where the [illegible] Hing, and I did [illegible] from [illegible].

Translation of a letter addressed to the Commissioner of Police from the Commissioner of Shanghai P. S. B.

February 1, 1933.

Major Gerrard,

Commissioner of Municipal Police.

Dear Sir,

I have the pleasure to state that one of our Detective Inspectors Lieu Kuh Jing had occasion to pass Bubblingwell District, under your control, on business, this afternoon, and on passing the Tsang Ka Iwo Yuen, he met two notorious communists namely Wong Yuin Zung and Sung Tshi Ming. As these two communists were endangering his life, the Detective Inspector resisted, and all fought, which caused your Police to take these men to the Station.

Since these two communists were taken into your custody, I wish to have them taken to Court, while I wish Detective Inspector Lieu Kuh Ming to be released and he will appear in Court tomorrow morning.

Shanghai P.S.B. Commissioner,

(Sealed) Wen Hong Ung

List of communist literature seized from No. Fc 5,
Lane 56, Medhurst Road, on February 1, 1933.

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1) [illegible] filing covers containing documents.
Cover "A", marked " Documents of the Kiangsu Provincial Committe
Cover "B", marked "Documents of the Central of the Chinese Communist Youth League. "
Cover "C" marked "Documents of the Central of the Chinese Communist Party".
Cover "D" marked "Documents of the Soviet Areas in the Northern Kiangsi".
Cover "E" Marked "Documents of Manchuria".
Cover "F" Marked "Documents of Hunan, Hupeh, and Kiangsi".
Cover "G" [illegible] containing a register of documents received.

2) Documents bearing on communist activities in Fokien.
3) Documents bearing on communist activities in Manchuria.
4) Handbills bearing on the Anniversary of January 28th.
5) Documents relating to communist activities in Anhwei.
6) Documents relating to communist activities in Shantung.
7) Documents " " " " Shensi.
8) Communist periodical entitled "Lenin Livelihood", issues Nos. 13 to 17. One copy each
9) Handbills bearing on year end struggles. (Old copies).
10) Documents relating to communist activities in Kwangtung.
11) Documents relating to communist activities in Szechuen.
12) Communist publication entitled "Struggle, issue No. 31. ". One copy
13) " " " "Vanguard, issue No. 8" One copy

14) Documents relating to communist activities in Soviet Areas.

15) Minutes of a meeting of the Communist Youth League, dated February 1, 1933.
16) Miscellaneous papers.

17) Red stamps:
a) [illegible]
b) [illegible]
c) [illegible]
d) [illegible]
e) " " .

2.1.33